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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1876. NO. 153.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether he is subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Bills on Third Reading—Bill for the prevention of unnecessary experiments on dumb animals. Made the special order for next Wednesday afternoon.

Providing for the punishment of persons for pointing or discharging firearms at other persons. Passed.

Authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts. Passed.

To repeal so much of an act entitled "An act to authorize railroad corporations to secure the payment of their bonds and obligations by a mortgage upon their property rights and franchises," approved March 15, A. D. 1875, as may be necessary to relieve narrow gauge railroads of fifty miles or less in length and with a subscribed capital of less than $500,000 from the restrictions contained in the proviso of said act. Passed.

To protect the people of the Commonwealth against incompetent practitioners of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Passed.

Bills on Second Reading.—Relating to damages and mesne profits. Passed.

In relation to the entry of satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid by defendants. Passed.

To provide for changing the location of the principal offices of certain corporations. Passed.

Providing for the publication of the eleventh volume of the transactions of the State Agricultural Society. Passed.

Repealing so much of an act as provides for the city of Philadelphia to contract for paving the roadway along Germantown avenue. Passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE.

Messrs. Zern, Hays and others presented petitions asking enlargement of the jurisdiction of aldermen.

Mr. Talley offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to wait on the Hon. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, and request him to deliver to the Legislature his address on "The Centennial Abroad." Agreed to.

Mr. Wise offered a lengthy preamble and resolution calling on the Board of Charities to report to the Legislature on what grounds there were for the many charges against certain charitable institutions.

It was objected to, as reflecting on the the Board of Charities, and indefinitely postponed after some discussion.

Mr. Zern offered a resolution instructing the Printing Committee to report upon the practicability of printing all public tickets to be printed on the same kind of paper and style of type. Agreed to.

The vote by which the bill relating to the issue of writs of execution was defeated, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Hays.

The vote by which the bill providing for the making and repairing of public roads was defeated, was reconsidered on motion of Mr. Lusk.

The bill revising and consolidating existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, was called up and passed first reading.

The bill providing for the purchase of Purdon's Digest, passed second reading.

The death of Levi Strauss, a House page, was announced.

Bills Introduced—Mr. Smith, of Chester—Act to provide for the payment of certain military claims.

Act extending to Fayette county the act giving to school teachers wages during their attendance on county institutes.

Mr. Williams, of Clarion—Act to prevent persons, not regularly admitted attorneys, from practicing law.

Act to repeal the act of 1868 prohibiting the licensing of any person to sell vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed liquors in Blair county.

Mr. Plummer—Act repealing the act preventing horses, cattle and swine from running at large in the counties of Erie and Crawford, so far as the same relates to certain boroughs and townships in Crawford county. *Also act* making a general law of the Venango county act appointing fees for justices of the peace and constables.

Act repealing the supplementary prohibitory liquor law of 1855, as far as the same refers to the county of Mercer.

The act to repeal section four of the act of March 29, 1851, incorporating the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, so far as relates to the county of Indiana, was called up by Mr. Kimmell and passed finally.

The act ceding certain water lots in and adjoining the city of Erie to said city for the improvement thereof, passed second reading.

The act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes and county, city, borough and township rates and levies, was read the first time.

Adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven.

FORT SILL.

The Sale of Post Traderships no Secret—A Firm at Camp Supply Admit the Bargain and Sale.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—The *Republican* learns, from gentlemen just from Fort Sill, that the developments of yesterday will create no surprise out there, because everybody at the post has for a long time been cognizant of the fact that traders have been required to send heavy monthly contributions East, which they urged, in order to enforce monthly collections from their patrons, the necessity for making these remittances, explaining that they were required to pay for the privileges they enjoyed. Lee & Reynolds, post traders at Camp Supply, make no secret of the fact that they hold their franchise as a thing purchased, and at large figures.

FIRE RECORD.

Greenville, Pa.—Dry Goods House and Contents Burned—A Case of Incendiarism in West Salem.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., March 3, 1876.

A fire broke out at ten o'clock last night, in the dry goods house of Alexander Bright & Co., 178 Main street, which was consumed, with all its contents and with such rapidity that not a dollar's worth of goods were saved. The building was insured for $5,000 in the Phœnix, and $6,000, on the goods, in different companies. The First National Bank, next door, saved all their valuables, with insurance in the Ætna and American to cover their loss on the building and fixtures. The bank has already begun business in a portion of Packard's iron store, nearly opposite the old stand, and is as good as new.

Simon Donner's barn, in West Salem, was burned last night, and Leander Say is now undergoing trial for firing it.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day—Falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

Cardinal Ledochowski arrived at Rome last night.

A treaty between Japan and Corea was signed on the 27th instant.

The coal companies have decided to continue the suspension of mining till Monday, March 20.

Governor Hendricks and party reached Montgomery, Ala., yesterday, and was received by the Legislature. They leave for home to-day.

A telegram from Athens says the disturbances in Servia are assuming a serious character. The Red Republic has been proclaimed in some districts. Belgrade is unmoved.

The Senate of Massachusetts, by a vote of 19 to 11, yesterday refused third reading to a bill to give women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns and to hold municipal offices.

It is reported in New York that Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs has resigned the presidency of the American Congregational Union and his directorship in the Home Missionary Society, in consequence of the interpretation of Congregational polity by the recent Advisory Council.

One million one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of flour and grain are now stored at Toronto, against half that quantity last year. The stock of flour and grain in Ontario is estimated at four million six hundred thousand bushels. Some twenty vessels are loading ice at Kingston, for Toledo and Cleveland.

The Board of Trade and citizens of Buffalo held a meeting yesterday and unanimously passed resolutions emphatically opposing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit river, as detrimental to the immense marine interests of the inland lakes; also urging the practicability of constructing a tunnel, and further complimenting the Canadian Government for removing obstructions to navigation, during 1875, at Lime Kiln, at the mouth of the Detroit river, at large expense.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

The Senate Notified of Belknap's Impeachment.

Special Committee Appointed to Consider the Message.

DEBATE ON THE PINCHBACK RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1876.

SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were well filled this morning before the hour of meeting in anticipation of the proceedings concerning the late Secretary Belknap. A majority of the audience was composed of ladies. The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, said: "Oh, Lord God everlasting, in time of every peril and of every darkness, be Thou the keeper of these Thy servants and of this whole people. Grant unto them wisdom at all times, and grant that they may unite together and establish whatsoever is pure, true and noble, honorable and just, for the honor of Thy name and for the prosperity of the Nation."

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the credentials of James B. Beck, United States Senator from Kentucky for the period of six years from March 4, 1877. Read and laid on the table.

At one o'clock a committee of the House of Representatives, composed of Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass and Danford, appeared at the bar of the Senate and were announced by Sergeant-at-Arms French.

Upon being recognized by the President *pro tem.* of the Senate, Mr. Clymer said: "Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit articles of impeachment against him and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Wm. W. Belknap to answer."

Mr. FERRY, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the Senate will take order in the premises."

The committee then retired. When the committee from the House appeared there was a great sensation in the galleries, which by this time were packed, and upon the floor were many persons having the privilege thereof. The presiding officer was compelled to demand order in the chamber before recognizing the committee. Mr. Clymer, upon entering the Senate and being recognized in front of the desk, spoke as above in a distinct and clear, though very solemn tone.

After the committee retired, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, who had been speaking in opposition to the admission of Pinchback, resumed his argument.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was no such thing as a *prima facie* case before the Senate. The Constitution compelled the Senate to judge of the election of this man, as well as the certificate he presented. The disqualification which elected Pinchback may possibly have been the legal Legislature of Louisiana, but it did not come before the Senate with that taint of peace and equality which might have been under other circumstances. He then referred to the frauds in Louisiana at some length, and said the admission of Pinchback, in the face of all the facts, would inflict a blow upon our Constitution which would last it to its grave. The Senate would be bound to come to a result which he would be glad to have otherwise. He [Edmunds] did not think Senators could excuse themselves from facing this question by the idea that lapse of time had healed the case of its infirmities. It had infirmities now, and a fatal infirmity was that the title of the body which elected the claimant was not the body in pretence to be. He could not allow any hopes of parity, or heat of faction to draw him away one hair's breadth from the spirit of the Constitution and the letter of the law. If they were given up, there would be nothing else to rely upon. The Senate should go before taking the first and final step in making Senators, instead of deciding upon the legality of their election.

Mr. MORTON said that from the beginning this question had been governed by political considerations, and he proposed, before the case was concluded, to speak of it in its political aspects and consequences, and he would do so fearlessly. In 1872 the Republican majority in Louisiana was from 15,000 to 20,000. It was then that a conspiracy was formed to overcome that majority by violence. The great question before the Senate to-day was whether that conspiracy should be successful. He believed it was not a success, but to refuse to admit Mr. Pinchback would be a declaration that it had been successful. Witness what took place at Colfax, in cold blood. Look at the murders at Coushatta and the frequent murders in the State from time to time. He next referred to the Kellogg-Wheeler compromise, and said the Democrats had violated it. Now they proposed to realize the results of the murder, violence and fraud which had begun as far back as 1868. If the Senate should reject Pinchback, it must declare that there was a vacancy and the present Legislature would have the right to fill it. The Democrats understood this, and when Pinchback should be rejected they would demand the admission of Eustep. The rejection of Pinchback would be the signal for another bloody scheme inaugurated in that State. It would be the trampling down of every precedent of the Senate, and to satisfy the people of this country that such action was just would be an arduous task. The recent history of Louisiana showed that while the Democracy kept its faith with the Republicans, they had recently attempted to destroy Mr. Kellogg by impeaching him on the most frivolous grounds. The Senate knew what they were doing in Mississippi, and would it give them a kind countenance?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he proposed to vote against the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont [Edmunds.]

Mr. BRUCE spoke in favor of seating Pinchback. He said when he entered upon the discharge of his duties in the Senate the question had already been elaborately discussed and it was not necessary for him to make any extended remarks. He believed, whatever seeming irregularities might be attached to the manner in which the will of the people of Louisiana was ascertained, Pinchback had a majority of legal votes and was entitled to his seat in the Senate. If the Senate should refuse to admit Pinchback, it would be an admission that the Legislature which elected him and which had been making laws for the people, was a mob. Louisiana was indeed no enterprise to the nation on this floor, and the Senate could not ignore its obligation to give to that State a full representation. Without the weight of Pinchback alone in Louisiana, the present order of things in that State could not be accepted by the people and by the people of the State. He thought Pinchback should be admitted in the interest of good will and government.

Bills were then introduced as follows:

Mr. BLAINE, to reduce the rate of postage on third class matter and for other purposes. Referred.

Mr. ROBERTSON—To restore the franking privilege. Referred.

Mr. MORTON, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for the regulation of the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decisions of questions arising thereon, which was placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill next Monday.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend section 1 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to the District of Columbia, so as to make the 22d of February a legal holiday, with an amendment making the 12th of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday also.

Mr. SPENCER asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Withers objected, and it was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. WHYTE moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it to be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. MORTON entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed that when it adjourned to-day it be to meet Monday next.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the resolution from the House of Representatives in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, which was read, together with the statement of the committee above mentioned. Mr. Edmunds then submitted the following:

Ordered, That the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, be referred to a select committee, to consist of five Senators.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had submitted this order in accordance with the usual custom, though he did not see why the message should not be sent to one of the regular committees of the Senate. As it was the custom to have a select committee, he thought that course should be adopted.

Mr. SALSBURY said he was not familiar with the precedents, and inquired if the order submitted by the gentleman from Vermont (Edmunds) was in accordance with them.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied in the affirmative.

The order then was adopted and the Chair was authorized to appoint the committee.

The President *pro tem.* here announced as the Select Committee, Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling of the House in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Stevenson.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

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On motion of Mr. SWANN, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authority was given for printing the testimony being taken before that committee in the Emma mine investigation.

Mr. SPRINGER asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the chairman of the Ways and Means to inquire whether the recent grand jury investigations into frauds on the revenue have been sufficiently thorough to expose defects in the laws for the collection of the duties, and to report to the House any defect in defranding the Government; also, whether any further investigation should be ordered by the House.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, objected.

Mr. HUNTON, of Virginia, from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill to amend the law granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

A large number of Senate bills that had accumulated on the speaker's table were taken up and referred to the appropriate committees. That business disposed of, the SPEAKER [Mr. Hoskins in the chair] proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature, but was interrupted by the appearance at the bar of the House of the committee appointed to notify the Senate of the action of the House in regard to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap.

Mr. CLYMER, Chairman of the committee, made the following report:

"In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and, in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed to, William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office, and we demanded that the Senate should take order to make him appear before that body for answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment and make them good; to which response was made that order should be taken."

The committee retired, and the routine business of the House proceeded.

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A large number of private bills and some sixty granting pensions passed.

Mr. BANNING, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling for copies of all telegrams, orders and correspondence relating the Military Court of Inquiry in the case of General Babcock. Adopted.

The House then adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate on the Hawaiian treaty only.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

Trial to Begin Next Week--The Accused to Plead Guilty.

President Grant Orders a Criminal Prosecution Independent of Congressional Action.

THE ARREST TO BE MADE TO-DAY.

No Secretary of War Appointed--The Place Offered to Senator Morton.

Ben Hill Threatens Another Oratorical Eruption.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1876.

The Belknap Impeachment Proceedings.

The downfall of Belknap continues today to monopolize public attention and interest. A vast crowd flocked to the Senate galleries to-day to witness the proceedings in the Senate consequent upon the action taken by the House yesterday. About one o'clock the House committee appeared and went through the usual formalities upon such occasions, the whole proceeding not occupying over five minutes. It is not likely that the trial will commence before the latter part of next week, as there will probably be considerable discussion in the Senate over the question which has been raised as to the power to impeach an officer after he has resigned. The trial, if proceeded with, will occupy not less than a week in certain details which must be gone through with are tedious; but it was said to-day by some of Belknap's friends that he would not undertake to make any defense, but would plead guilty to the charges against him. In this event, the Senate would have nothing to do but to declare the sentence as presented. The disqualification by the Constitution, is perpetual disqualification from holding any office of profit or trust under the United States.

Criminal Proceedings Ordered.

At the Cabinet session to-day, the only subject under consideration was the case of Belknap. The President said the news of the criminal transactions of his Secretary of War was a greater surprise to him than Shiloh. The other members were also very indignant at his conduct, and were unanimous in the opinion that no mercy should be shown to him. It was determined to proceed against him criminally at once, without regard to the impeachment proceedings. The Senate should go before taking the first and final step in making Senators instead of deciding upon the legality of their election.

Mr. MORTON said that from the beginning this question had been governed by political considerations, and he proposed, before the case was concluded, to speak of it in its political aspects and consequences, and he would do so fearlessly. In 1872 the Republican majority in Louisiana was from 15,000 to 20,000. It was then that a conspiracy was formed to overcome that majority by violence. The great question before the Senate to-day was whether that conspiracy should be successful. He believed it was not a success, but to refuse to admit Mr. Pinchback would be a declaration that it had been successful. Witness what took place at Colfax, in cold blood. Look at the murders at Coushatta and the frequent murders in the State from time to time. He next referred to the Kellogg-Wheeler compromise, and said the Democrats had violated it. Now they proposed to realize the results of the murder, violence and fraud which had begun as far back as 1868. If the Senate should reject Pinchback, it must declare that there was a vacancy and the present Legislature would have the right to fill it. The Democrats understood this, and when Pinchback should be rejected they would demand the admission of Eustep. The rejection of Pinchback would be the signal for another bloody scheme inaugurated in that State. It would be the trampling down of every precedent of the Senate, and to satisfy the people of this country that such action was just would be an arduous task. The recent History of Louisiana showed that while the Democracy kept its faith with the Republicans, they had recently attempted to destroy Mr. Kellogg by impeaching him on the most frivolous grounds. The Senate knew what they were doing in Mississippi, and would it give them a kind countenance?

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S. M. Button, Sellersville—Knife scouring box.

W. L. Causland, Philadelphia—Pick.

T. S. Diston, Philadelphia—Gauges.

D. Henry, Philadelphia—Driving pulley.

J. J. Dunn, Meadville—Censers.

J. E. Emerson, Beaver Falls—Saws.

E. M. Kohn, Pittsburgh—Flooring.

C. F. Kuhnle, Philadelphia—Book rack.

M. Light, Manheim—Door lock.

T. S. Linder, Philadelphia—Furniture joint.

J. McConn, Philadelphia—Coffee pot.

C. R. Sheper, Fort Perry—Feed water heater.

A. G. White, Pittsburgh—Anti-friction bearing.

S. E. Stokes, Philadelphia—Hoisting appliances.

Reissue—J. C. Klein, Pittsburgh—Manufacture of picks.

J. E. Ackroyd, Philadelphia—Washing wool.

S. Lessing, Reading—Horse hay rakes.

Design—T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh—Pedestal for grass ware.

Trade Mark—Day & Frick, Philadelphia—Soap.

T. B. Hagstoz, Philadelphia—Watch cases, lockets, &c.

J. D. Smith, Philadelphia—Soap.

Ohio.

G. T. Parker, Cleveland—Embalming appliances.

R. F. Risbardson, Cincinnati—Wagon axle.

W. Gardner, Toledo, Marine guns.

L. L. Haworth, London—Seed drill.

W. H. Doane, Cincinnati—Carving wood.

R. Forward, Cincinnati—Paddle wheel.

J. Garrard, Cincinnati—Grain binder.

P. C. Heard, Wooleworth—Bed bottom.

L. A. Heard, Cleveland—Stove ventilator.

J. Martin, Jr., West Jefferson—Broiler.

S. T. Hughes, Newbury—Railroad rail joint.

F. Peteler, Cincinnati—Station indicator.

E. R. O. L. Pierce, Delaware—Fence post.

E. Powell, Delaware—Fence post.

N. T. Shaw, Newark—Cooling board for corpses.

R. P. Thomas, Banesville—Nut lock.

Reissue—N. Du Brul, Cincinnati—Cigar mold.

Trade Marks—J. Biechele, Canton—Soap.

T. Schumacker, Akron—Oatmeal.

Stout, Mills & Temple, Dayton—Water wheel.

Hosmer & Hubbard, Sandusky—Meats and lards.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

WINSLOW BROUGHT OUT AGAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought to the Bow street Police Court this morning and formally committed for extradition. The point about Winslow's being committed on separate charges of forging and uttering, is important. After Sir Thomas Henry had said in court yesterday that he had not received the necessary notification from the British authorities, the American Legation, remembering the fiasco in the case of Lawrence, the alleged forger, Winslow's London agent, withdrew the application previously sent to the Foreign Office asking the extradition of Winslow on the charge of forgery and, on the same evening, signed and instituted an application asking extradition on the charges of forging and uttering. Winslow will now await the legal time, fifteen days, before being surrendered to Mr. Dearborn, the American officer.

WEIT SERVED ON MINISTER SCHENCK ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, March 4.—The *London Hour* has the following: "We understand that a writ, returnable in the Queen's Bench, was served upon Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, yesterday, at the instance of the Emma Mining Company. The writ was served as Mr. Schenck was entering the train at Euston station. Mr. Schenck referred the officer to Lord Derby.

France.

PROGRAMME OF THE LEFT CENTER—ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS EXPRESSES HIMSELF—NEWS OF AMERICA'S DISGRACE.

PARIS, March 3.—At a meeting of members of the old Left Center to-day, it was resolved to maintain the Left Center as a distinct party in the coming Assembly, and to remain satisfied with the retirement of Ministers Buffet and De Meaux, but demand a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet and administration staff and the inauguration of a frankly liberal policy. A programme was adopted, comprising the minimum of necessary reforms and comprises the appointment of mayors by the Municipal Council, except in large towns; the modification of the University Education law, so as to restore to the State the exclusive right of conferring degrees and giving the diocese of its recently-granted corporate capacity. The programme does not recommend a general amnesty, but proposes the augmentation of a few Communist Pardons, whose duty it shall be to review indictments and evidence against political convicts. M. Casimir-Perier, who exactly represents the views above set forth, had a long conference with M. Dufaure, at which the terms of the ministerial programme were discussed. No difficulty is foreseen. It subsequently had an interview with Marshal MacMahon, who wishes to act entirely as the Constitutional President, leaving to the Chief of the Cabinet the selection of Ministers in conformity with the ideas of the majority in the Chamber.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a letter to the clergy, ordering prayers for the new Assembly, declares that the accomplishment of the programme of some members of the new Legislature—for instance the exclusion of religion from education and the suppression of the Budget of other medical or surgical cases; best of references. Apply to LOUIS ANTHONY, 60 Boyle street, Allegheny.

The Columbus, O., *State Journal* says that there is a proposition on foot to consolidate the two blast furnaces and rolling mill in that city, and turn the attention of the works to the manufacture of steel. The two blast furnaces of that city have been idle for some time and are likely to be idle for some time longer.

The Santa Clara Valley (California) Peat Fuel Company think they have struck a bonanza, and claim that their mine produces a fuel quite equal to coal, and in some respects much better. It burns without smoke or soot, will not soil a white glove, give out no unpleasant fumes, and it is claimed can be put on the market at eight dollars a ton.

The Nelsonville, O., *Mining Gazette* says: The Straitsville Mining Company, which has been idle for want of orders ever since the close of lake navigation, is about starting up. It is reported that Card & Upson, and the Straitsville Coal and Iron Company have, or are about to consolidate their interests in coal and mining under one head, and the Straitsville Central Mining Company are putting in new nut coal screens, all of them thirteen feet long and five eighths inches between the bars. Business is looking up.

Gold! Gold!
GOLD SOAP,
Retailed at six cents.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL house of five or six rooms. Address, stating location and rent, A. M., this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO USE Archibishop's Vermin Exterminator. It has no equal for banishing Rats, Mice and Roaches. Sold by all druggists.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; a short distance in the country. Address Box 6., this office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—WITH $500 cash capital to go into an established Manufacturing Business; perfectly safe and reliable. Address L. B., Commercial office.

WANTED—SALESMAN—WHO CAN control a good Southern trade, desires a situation in a wholesale house to travel South; best of reference given. Address M., this office.

WANTED—CLERKSHIP—BY A young man of industrious habits, with best of references, a situation in a retail dry goods store; Has had experience. Address Box 1, Commercial office.

WANTED—MILLINER—A FIRST-CLASS Milliner and Trimmer. One capable of taking charge of and managing a Department. Apply. WILLIAM E. GRAY, 1302 Carson street, S. S.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young married man, a situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper; has had ten years' experience, and can furnish best of references. Address P., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A young man of good address, a situation in a store; is willing to work; has experience in jobbing notion trade; reference good. Address C., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—A RESPECTABLE young colored man wants a situation as waiter in a private family or boarding house; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Address Box W., Commercial office.

WANTED—PARTNER—TWO GENTLEMEN with large experience in the business, desire a party with at least $5,000, to join with them in publishing a special work. Address PUBLISHER, P. O. Box 219, City.

WANTED—IN PITTSBURGH—AN enterprising man with some means, to engage in a cash business paying large profits. An opportunity seldom offered. Address GREENWICH MANF'G CO., 76 Reade street, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATION—A COLORED man of much experience wants a situation as coachman; is desirable; the care of either medical or surgical cases; best of references. Apply to LOUIS ANTHONY, 60 Boyle street, Allegheny.

WANTED—SALESMAN—AN EXPERIENCED salesman, who has considerable jobbing, grocery and cigar trade in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and elsewhere, desires a position; is also a good bookkeeper, but position as salesman preferred; best reference. Address R. DEB, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—TO TRAVEL as Salesman for some manufacturing house, Hardware or Glass preferred, by an experienced man who can command trade in Ohio and Indiana. Unexceptional references offered. Address immediately P. A., care of LEOPOLD FORSTER, Terre Haute, Indiana.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—AT ONCE.

1 of $3,000, 2 or 3 years.
2 of $2,000, 2 or 3 years each.
1 of $1,500, 2 years.
2 of $1,000, 2 or 3 years each.
3 of $500, 2 or 3 years each.

THOS. K. PETTY,
139 Fourth avenue.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

GOLD!
GOLD!
GOLD SOAP!
(TO ARRIVE.)

Every Family Can Own a Gold Mine!
Gold Found in Every 500th Bar of Soap!
Retailed at Six Cents!!

D. M. Jenkins.

CUBA.

A Little Brush Between Spaniards and Insurgents.

HAVANA, March 3.—It is officially reported from Lomas de Sibero, February 29, that 300 Spanish cavalry, while scouring the country, met 600 mounted insurgents, commanded by Maximo Gomez. The Spaniards hardly had time to draw their sabers, when a hand-to-hand combat followed, lasting an hour, at the end of which they remained masters of the battlefield. Their loss was twenty-six killed and thirty-three wounded. The loss of the insurgents is considered equal. Captain General Jovellar reached the scene very soon after he heard of the fight. This is the first engagement of consequence which has taken place for a long time.

INDUSTRIAL AND BUSINESS NOTES.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company are preparing to build a considerable addition to their wire mill.

The Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pa., are engaged in repairing and altering 300 locomotives.

By a late decision railroad companies in this State are liable for all property burned by sparks from their locomotives.

Five thousand of Babcock's corn planters are being manufactured at Austin & Treat's factory at Adrian, Michigan.

On Monday the machine shops of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Scranton, Pa., resumed work on full time.

The spoke and wheel industries of West Chester, Pa., are receiving a large number of orders and resuming full time. One hundred workmen are employed.

In two weeks work will be resumed at all the mines in the Luzerne district, and the outlook for a summer of prosperity in that vicinity is quite encouraging.

It is stated that the contract for building a rolling mill at Chicago Junction, Huron county, has been let, and the work will be commenced the coming summer.

A powder-keg and tar-bucket factory is being erected in Damascus township, Harmony county, Ohio. It will begin operation about May 1st, and employ twenty hands.

The Dayton, O., car works are now running full time on large Western orders, employing seven hundred men. A California order calls for 150 narrow gauge cars and ten fine sleeping cars.

The eight furnaces in the Allentown, Pa., Rolling Mill will go into full operation this (Wednesday) morning. About one hundred and twenty-five men will be employed, but how long work will be continued is not known.

The centennial cars constructed at the Pennsylvania Railroad shops in Altoona will be used during the exhibition to convey passengers from Philadelphia to Fairmount

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

CLAIMS for slaves freed are now being freely purchased and held as property in the South. What for?

THERE is unusual activity in the Western money market. The clearings of the Chicago banks on Wednesday amounted to $7,000,000, and on Thursday they footed up $9,300,000. The hoarded wheat granaries are being sacked.

THERE is some talk of trying to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and France, to place our people on as favorable a footing as those of other nations in respect to the duties and charges imposed on leather imports into that country.

THERE is an old maxim to the effect that the plaintiff should come into court with clean hands, and it would be excellently well for the Democratic leaders, in their references to the downfall of BELKNAP, to bear it constantly in mind. It may tend to keep them "umble."

NOTHING is easier than for the voters who want good nominations, to compel them, by inflexibly insisting that none but good and true men shall be brought to the front. Let them manage their home politics as they desire to have national politics managed, and the problem is solved.

THE city of Lowell, Massachusetts, which did not grow, like *Topsy* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but was manufactured, celebrated her semi-centennial last Wednesday, with great rejoicing. There were only two hundred inhabitants in the place fifty years ago, and now the population figures up in the neighborhood of forty thousand. There are eighty-two mills in operation in the city, comprising 800,000 spindles, and furnishing employment to 10,500 women and 7,000 men. The aggregate capital represented by these mills is about $20,000,000.

THE Democrats boast that they will be able, before the adjournment of Congress, to make Republicanism a disgrace. It is a mean and foolish boast. It is the Republicans alone who have the power to destroy their good name. Wherever rottenness is discovered, let it be uncovered to the quick, no matter who may be implicated. One of the strongest claims of the Republican party for popular support in the coming campaign is the manner in which it has dealt with proved offenders. But when did the Democratic party ever bring its corruptionists and scoundrels to book?

JUDGE KELLEY'S proposition on Thursday, in the Ways and Means Committee, to substitute a forty years' four per cent. stock for the four and a half per cents, complicates the question, and gold has naturally advanced on the delay. Many careful money lenders and timid private people who are at a loss to know where their means are the safest, will buy United States stocks at prices that tempt the return of the bonds from Europe. Most of them would prefer to take four and a half per cent. at the par of gold, to paying the prices now being paid on the six per cents returned from the other side.

GENERAL SCHENCK, United States Minister to Great Britain, will sail from that country for this to-day, for the purpose of testifying before the Congressional "Emma Mine" Investigation Committee. It is the first time in the history of our diplomacy that that high office has been so dragged through the mud, and we sincerely trust it may be the last. Without imputing to General SCHENCK any positive moral wrong in the matter, he must himself now see the disastrous and humiliation results of his indiscretion in permitting himself to be used by a horde of ravening swindlers. It is a wretched piece of business, all through.

THE National Butter and Egg Association will close its third annual convention to-day. A paper on the advantages to be gained by the creamery system, read during the session, showed that a higher price is paid by the consumers of choice table-butter in this country than any other butter producing country in the world, the fault lying not with the cost of production, but with the fact of the large preponderance of an inferior product. Our make of fine butter is unequal to the demand. This calls for a large improvement in the manufacture, which the creamery system can, it is claimed, secure, making choice butter cheaper to the consumer, and at the same time bringing an increased revenue to the producer.

THE *Graphic* of Thursday illustrates, by a full-page cartoon, the financial quandary of the Democracy. COCKRELL, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, mounted on a small donkey with monstrous ears, is urging the animal toward a trough labeled "inflation thistles;" while MARBLE, of the *World*, having secured a "tail hold," is endeavoring to drag the beast back to a vessel containing "constitutional ballast." Under the inscription, "The Democratic Donkey Going to Inflate Himself," are these lines:

Marble—"Bring back, bring back the famished
O, erring Cockrell, do;
Alack, alack, you're off the track,
And here's the feet for you!"

Cockrell—"Let go, I say! Get out the way!
We don't like Belmont's trough!
We ain't astray! Let go, I say!
You'll pull our rudder off!"

FORT SILL, now suddenly invested with a certain malodorous fame in connection with the tragic story of Secretary BELKNAP'S disgrace, was named in honor of General J. W. SILL, who commanded a brigade in SHERIDAN'S division of MCCOOK'S corps at the battle of Stone river, and—as did every other brigade officer of the division—fell dead at the head of his troops, December 31, 1862, whilst successfully repulsing a desperate attack of the enemy upon ROSECRANS' center, whose right had already been thoroughly routed. General SILL was one of the most brilliant and promising young officers in the Army of the Cumberland. General WILLIAM H. LYTLE was afterward assigned to the command of the brigade. He fell at the head of his column while leading a critical charge in the next battle of importance—Chickamauga.

THE people of England are beginning to accustom themselves to the disestablishment of the Established Church, the very mention of which elicited a universal cry of horror when it was first broached. Indeed, most people are said to regard disestablishment as inevitable, and the precise period not very far in the future. Speculations have already commenced as to what shall be done with the enormous possessions of the Establishment. It is proposed that all living dignitaries and incumbents shall retain life interests in the shape of annuities, which may be commuted for sums to be paid at once, but after all this is done, it is estimated there will be a surplus of no less than four hundred and fifty million dollars. The prevalent feeling is that a very large portion of it ought to be devoted towards a national free system of education.

JOHN BRIGHT has had the wind taken out of his sails by DISRAELI. He imagined he was making excellent progress with a certain plan for the redistribution of land, based on his estimate that there are at present only 30,000 owners of land in all England. At the instance of the Government, an official return was ordered a year or two ago, the results of which have just been published. It turns out that MR. BRIGHT was short in his calculation by no less a number than 942,836, the entire number of actual holders of land being 972,836. Of course a large number of these own only the land upon which their houses stand, but, in order to leave MR. BRIGHT without a leg to stand upon, and his anticipation of his objection, it is found that the number of persons in England who own more than an acre of land is 269,547. Probably 30,000 really do own, among them, the great bulk of the land, while all the rest are very small landed proprietors; but still he ought to have been more accurate in his figures.

COMMENTING upon General SCHENCK'S alleged implication in the miserable "Emma Mine" scandal, the Chicago *Tribune* quotes a portion of the testimony of LYON to the effect that SCHENCK had been obliged to pay seven hundred dollars for a single dress to be worn by one of the ladies of his family at the Queen's drawing-room, and that the dress could only be used on one occasion, and drives home the lesson it embraces in the following direct and forcible manner:

"General Schenck is only one of a large class, and the costly dress is only one illustration out of thousands of that dreadful expenditure and profligate waste of money in fashionable families which are the secret of so many business failures and irregularities in this country. Female extravagance and fashionable profligacy are causing too many of our business men to live beyond their means, and to spend every year a sum of money far in excess of what their income will warrant. It is these causes which, more than all others combined, are goading men on to dishonorable acts, and which every day are driving men into bankruptcy and moral and physical ruin. This miserable condition will continue until reform in the family commences. When the female side of the household drops the fashionable folly, and reckless and extravagant waste of money, and lives within its means, it may be possible for business men to conduct their business without going into bankruptcy, and to provide their families with money without obtaining it by disreputable means. More than one of the recent failures in this city has been caused, not by legitimate business causes, but by the enormous family expenditures wasted upon fashionable follies. Is there a better time than the centennial year to return to the old-fashioned doctrine of living within the means of the family and to the practice of economy?"

At the very time these vigorous and truthful words were penned, a yet more ghastly skeleton was being dragged to light from the domestic closet of a high Government official on this side of the water, having its origin in exactly the same wretched frivolity, extravagance and passion for display. The great needs of the age, in this country, are, public servants of character and dignity who can represent the intrinsic simplicity of Republican institutions—and wives who can be true helpmeets unto them.

THE "BAD LANDS" OF THE WEST.

In the light of recent military and scientific explorations, the "bad lands" of the West, or that extent of country known as the "Great American Desert," include a vast expanse, in which are considerable portions of several States and all of several great Territories, the whole area being much larger than the area of the twenty-seven States east of the Mississippi river. In all that domain, the ordinary crops of agriculture are uncertain and unreliable, and in nearly all of it they are altogether impracticable without irrigation. This area of uncertain crops embraces part of Central Texas, western part of Indian Territory, part of Kansas, central part of Nebraska, and considerable portions of Dakota and Minnesota. There is an area of similar uncertainty in the southern part of the State of California, and embracing about one-fifth of that State. To be more specific, the "Great American Desert" embraces one-third of Texas, nearly a third of Kansas, about one-half of Nebraska, seven-eighths of Dakota, one-fifth of Minnesota, all of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, and about two thirds of California, Oregon and Washington. Here is an area of very nearly one-half of the entire territory of the United States! Not more than two per cent. of this vast region can ever be redeemed by irrigation—a territory not exceeding in extent the State of Ohio. The facts developed by explorations made within the past few years, force the conclusion, therefore, that nearly all the wide domain above described is and must remain wholly worthless for agricultural purposes. Grazing may be profitably pursued in many sections, and about one per cent. of the whole is covered with forest trees. The aggregate is so immense that even this small proportion of woodland is no inconsiderable element in estimating the resources of the country. But this great sandy, ashy realm is not "barren" in the sense that it is incapable of producing anything. To affirm this, would be to make as grave a blunder as to assert that it can be made "to blossom as the rose." There is incalculable wealth in the mines of this great desert; and the indications are that, within the next few years, hundreds of thousands of those who have been thrown idle by the panic, will flock to these mines in quest of gold, silver, copper, lead and other minerals. Already the tide is beginning to set in towards the Black Hills, and beyond; and it would not be surprising if the excitement which followed the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, would be witnessed, during the next few years, in a greatly intensified form. The Pacific Railroad has performed an important part in the ascertainment of the true condition of this region, and also in aiding in its development in certain parts; and as these mineral resources are unquestionably greater in the northern portions, the completion of the Northern Pacific road becomes a matter of paramount importance. The development of the rich mines in the Black Hills, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, would employ millions of capital now unproductive, and give work to tens of thousands of idle hands. It would restore confidence in business, bring about general prosperity, and pave the way to an easy solution of the financial problem. In this view, the recommendation of General SHERIDAN, to the Military Committee of the House, for the immediate establishment of two military posts on the Yellowstone, for the protection of treasure-seeking miners, is eminently proper and practical, and should be favorably received. He thinks two posts could be established at an outlay of $200,000. Once the tide of emigration begins to move, it will continue to spread until the whole region is thoroughly prospected; and if the richest mines are elsewhere than in the Black Hills, the adventurous gold seekers will not be long in finding them out. The Government should make every possible provision for encouraging and facilitating the development of these mines, and one of the first steps is to extend the amplest protection to the persons and property of the miners.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The paltry attempt of Mr. CLYMER, to make party capital out of the crime committed by Mr. BELKNAP, was unworthy of him. A ward politician might be expected to take such a course; but a man who aspires to be a statesman should be able to take a broader and more sensible view of things. Mr. BELKNAP'S crime did not grow out of his politics, but out of a vain social ambition, which pervades the entire country and is not confined to any one rank, party or degree.

Yet it is certain that the Democrats, as a party, are men enough to make this use of the occurrence; and the Republican party must meet it by showing that it is not amenable to such a reproach.

It can do this in one way, just now, and in one way only. It must take care, in making its nominations to office, to avoid the selection of candidates open to suspicion or upon whom the slightest taint has fallen. We must have no more of such nominations as that of KING, of Minnesota; and if any man capable of fraud, or any one upon whom the legal suspicion of fraud has been cast, is presented for nomination let him be sent to Coventry at once. This is not a time to make experiments upon public credulity, or to test party fidelity by presenting candidates who are weighted down with accusations. The people will not stand it, and the party cannot afford to try it. Men with clean hands are the only ones who can inspire public confidence.

As to Mr. CLYMER'S diatribe, he might have been reminded that right along side of him, sitting there as a Democratic member of Congress, was a man from Brooklyn to whose corrupt hands the sum of some hundreds of thousands of dollars were traced in the Pacific Mail investigations, which have never yet been accounted for. A Democratic House permits him to sit there, and vote for the impeachment of lesser rogues than himself, and no Democrat questions his right to do so. *His* corrupt offense has been condoned by his Democratic colleagues, and it does not become them to cite BELKNAP'S crime as an illustration of corruption in Republican ranks. Let them punish their own thieves, and they can then help us to punish ours with more gracefulness and consistency.

Let Us Put Our House in Order.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 2, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The news of the corruption of Secretary Belknap has created the most intense excitement here, among men of all parties. Republicans express the hope that the Republican members of Congress will step to the front and uncover the whole transaction and spare no one. This the party demands at their hands, and will be satisfied with nothing less. When the opposition heretofore asked the punishment of Democratic rascals during the Florida war, the Mexican war and the Utah war, and when the Republicans asked for an investigation of the outrages in Kansas, and the traitors who robbed the Government at the outbreak of the rebellion, they were met with opposition by the Democrats at every step; and after the Republicans brought Tweed and his associates to justice in New York, the Democrats opposed them at every step, and sent Tweed to the Senate; and when the Republicans charged Johnson with high crimes and misdemeanors, the Democrats sustained him. But the Republicans can't afford to sustain either treason or corruption, and must deal with the issue without faltering. It won't do to say that Democrats would not have pushed this investigation if Belknap was a Democrat. We must clean our house, even if the Democrats prefer to live in filth.

"Let no guilty man escape." The Republican party must be purified, and we must give warning to all corruptionists to get off the track while the cars are in motion.

A. P. H.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Babcock has blue eyes." Belknap has got a black one.

The bane of modern society: Sham, shoddy and show.

Experience *versus* theory. California has repealed its compulsory education law.

The exaltation of the moral over the material is the one great need and duty of the time.

Minister Schenck sails for the United States to-day, for the purpose of sailing into Lyon.

"Old Abe," the Wisconsin war eagle, screams with pride to think he is going to the Centennial.

The hope of the country, at this juncture, is in an honest, outspoken and fearless Republican press.

"It is the wife who has the making of a man's home." And often, also, the unmaking of a man.

Two Virginia damsels recently arrested while riding horses bare-back, confessed to having stolen them.

A man named Blackbord has been arrested in North Carolina for not paying the score chalked up on him.

Within the past few days a very large number of employees have been dismissed from the Pension Office.

An Illinois distiller named Lees has just been indicted for complicity in whisky frauds. Make him drain 'em.

The Democratic press carries a moral patch over one eye, and always turns it on the corruptionists of its own party.

Othello Grant to Cassio Belknap:

"Cassio, I love thee;
But never more be officer of mine."

A Brooklyn belle has sued a florist for $5,000 for kissing her as he attached some flowers to her sacque. Were they tulips?

Governor Hendricks returns home to-day. He cut his visit to New Orleans very short. Louisiana declared for Bayard, you see.

Some Minnesota parties have shipped material for the Black Hill City *Tribune*, which will appear about April 1, a good day for it.

The United States Government has unanimously confirmed the renomination of Collector Comly, of Philadelphia. That was comely.

Chicago handled more goods than ever before, last year, though their value did not count up so large, owing to the reduction in prices.

There is an epidemic tendency among the New England boys to run away, just now, and dime-novel literature seems to be the cause of it.

Strident invention. The receipts of the Patent Office last month were $14,500 in excess of the receipts for the same month of the previous year.

A new screw for ocean steamers has been invented, which works on the paddle wheel plan, only at the stern instead of the side of the vessel.

The New Hampshire farmers are in a terrible state of tribulation on account of the alleged poor returns received for their products. "Go West."

Boston underwriters are holding a secret inquest to find out whether Forger Winslow set the fire that burned his fine house a few weeks ago.

The agent appointed by the National Grange of America to introduce the Order of Patrons of Husbandry to British farmers, has arrived among them.

All this sorrow and shame would have been saved that ex-Cabinet official and his family if they had understood the possibility of being rich without money.

The New York Legislature has legalized Old Probabilities by authorizing his weather record to be used in courts as evidence of the weather at any stated time.

Better late than never. A partial transfer of revenue supervisors has been decided upon by the Treasury Department, and other changes will probably follow.

Giant machinery. There is now building a seven hundred ton seven hundred horse power pumping engine for the Comstock lode. It will cost half a million dollars.

A Cornell professor says: "If you get choked drop down on all fours and cough." The Democratic party should paste this in its hat. It will come handy next November.

Shame! A virtuous young girl has just been discharged from a dry goods store at St. Louis, because she has the misfortune to have sister-in-law to Thomassen, the dynamite fiend.

The new steamship now building by John Roach for the American Line will be called the United States. She will be of 4,000 tons, and a grand specimen of marine architecture.

A new fish has been discovered in California, which lives in the geysers and likes to be in hot water all the time. The New York *Times* names it the "*Cyprinus Brooklynensis*!"

The Cincinnati Light Guard propose to march *via* Dayton, Columbus, Wheeling and Gettysburg to Philadelphia, a distance of 565 miles. They'll be heavy-footed enough before they get through.

Some New York capitalists have purchased the franchise of the Osage Missouri Valley Railroad Company, an important corporation, for the purpose of building the road in the form of a narrow gauge.

Fenian meetings are being held all over the country, urging the liberation of Captain Condon, a Fenian prisoner, by the English Government. Whether John Bull will condone Condon remains to be seen.

Nearly a hundred Indian families in Wisconsin have taken up homesteads, abandoned their tribal relations, assuming the garb of civilization, and are trying to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

PERSONAL.

John Best, a bad ex-member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, was convicted on Tuesday, at East Cambridge, Mass., of larceny of money from a store in Stoneham, Mass., and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Conflict of religious view. Wednesday night Thomas Carr, a Protestant, and James Welsh, a Catholic, got to arguing while going home from Moody's meeting at the Hippodrome, fell to blows, rolled each other in the gutter, were caught by a cop, and sent to the Tombs for ten days.

The first appointment by President Grant of an Episcopal clergyman to an army chaplaincy was made on Wednesday in the person of Mr. Varney, of Harrisburg, who was recommended by Governor Hartranft. Mr. Varney will be assigned to the Twenty-fourth Infantry, stationed in Texas.

A man who has been in the Black Hills has the following in the Glenwood, Iowa, *Opinion*: "I went to the Hills in full confidence of success, backed by $350 in my pockets, and after laboring six weeks, came back without a cent. I am thus candid because I desire to warn others from attempting a fruitless and damaging enterprise."

Ex-Senator Ben Wade has made a statement to the House Military Committee in behalf of the claim of Miss Carroll, of Maryland. He says President Lincoln told him that the credit of the Tennessee expedition of 1862 was due to her, and that the movement was carried out in detail according to her suggestion. Secretary Stanton, he asserts, corroborated Mr. Lincoln's statement.

A good story is told of Mr. James G. Fair, one of the four stockholders who control the celebrated "bonanza" mines at Virginia City, Nevada, and who is supposed to have an annual income from that source of several hundred thousand dollars a year. The Fifth Avenue Theater troupe, which recently performed in Virginia City, visited the great mines. Mr. Fair, who is the Superintendent of the mines, attired in his well-worn blue flannel miner's suit, escorted the visitors through the different levels. On reaching daylight once more, Mr. Parkes, one of the company, offered a "four-bit" piece to the obliging guide, with the remark, "Here, my man, we are much obliged to you." The astonished Superintendent declined the coin. "Oh! take it," said Mr. Parkes, "and get a drink for yourself." "Thank you, I don't believe I want it," said Mr. Fair. "But, why not?" was the rejoinder, "What reason have you?" "Well," replied Mr. Fair, "there is no particular reason, except that I have six hundred and forty thousand dollars in the bank up there on the hill that I can't for the life of me think how to invest."

The Republican members of the Legislature of Kentucky have prepared an address favoring the nomination of Secretary Bristow for President.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Best Route to the Gold Fields.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the movement toward the Black Hills is becoming so lively in the West, the following extract from a letter of an officer of the Seventh Cavalry, stationed at Fort Lincoln, to a friend in this city, may prove of interest. The letter is dated February 20th. Fort Lincoln is just across the Missouri river from Bismarck, the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The writer says:

"The Black Hills gold is in demand, judging from the way people are going for it. Hundreds have already deserted Bismarck and gone out, and the excitement is very great. Some have taken their families and household goods. One day last week forty teams with goods, accompanied by about seventy-five men, left Bismarck for the Hills. There is a big train of wagons at Fargo about to start, the people belonging to the train coming from St. Paul, Minneapolis and surrounding country."

Though the writer does not so state in this letter, it should be mentioned that he accompanied General Custer's expedition and saw gold mined himself, and in every respect corroborates all that General Custer said in his report.

Since the above was written the Northern Pacific Railroad have resumed running trains from Fargo to Bismarck, which division of the road had been temporarily closed, so that hereafter trains will run through regularly from St. Paul to Bismarck. Bismarck is the nearest railroad point to the Hills, being only 216 miles distant from the center of the mining regions—this trail being vastly better supplied with water and fuel than any other route yet traversed by exploring parties. As it appears likely that the best mining regions, according to General Sheridan's late statement to the Committee of Congress, are northwest of the Hills, on the Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers, tributaries of the Yellowstone, Bismarck becomes relatively still nearer than Cheyenne, Yankton or any other point accessible by rail. As it is highly probable the Northern Pacific Railroad will be rapidly extended this spring toward the Yellowstone Valley, the center of the gold-bearing region will be brought within still easier reach.

The writer has been reliably informed that gold has been discovered within thirty miles of the surveyed route of the road west of Bismarck; but the examinations were too hurridly made to decide their worth. Whether this great "stampede" toward Dakota and Montana will result in the finding of another California, no one can tell; but from a careful study of the best sources of information, as developed by the reports of civil and military engineers, aided by personal observations of two years extensive exploration in Dakota and Montana, the writer can safely aver that settlers will find in the valleys throughout the Black Hills and along the Yellowstone and its tributaries, splendid farming lands, convenient to timber and water. The vast numbers of buffalo, elk, antelope and deer roaming throughout this region and making it their permanent home, proves conclusively that it is not a desert region, but one well adapted for farming and grazing, enjoying a climate as healthful and even perhaps milder than Colorado. In no event can there be a reproduction of the hardships experienced by the pioneers of California, Pike's Peak and other auriferous regions, the gold fields being carcelo more distant in days' travel from railroads than was California in months. However, obstacles, no matter how great, ever seriously retard the march of the miner.

It appears to be a fact that the route from Bismarck either to the Black Hills or the Powder river, traverses no Indian reservation, and therefore no interference by the authorities need be expected. The Northern Sioux tribes inhabiting this part of Dakota were favorably disposed to relinquish all claims to the Black Hills, but were out-voted by the delegations who met the commissioners from the Red Cloud agencies, and Sioux about Fort Fetterman, far to the south. Even if Cheyenne or Yankton were as near or nearer the Hills than Bismarck, we would for this reason advise people desiring to emigrate to choose the St. Paul and Bismarck route.

T. P. R.

SHE REFUSED GEORGE.

The Lady Who Discarded Washington's Suit.

[From Bishop Meade's "Old Churches and Families of Virginia."]

The elder sister of Miss Mary Carey had married George William Fairfax, at whose house she was on a visit, when she captivated a young man who paid her his addresses. His affection, however, was not returned, and the offer of his hand was rejected by Miss Carey. This young man was afterward known to the world as General George Washington, the father and founder of the United States of America. Young Washington asked permission of old Mr. Carey to address his daughter before he ventured to speak to herself. The reply of the gentleman was: "If that is your business here, sir, I wish you to leave the house, for my daughter has been accustomed to ride in her own coach." It has subsequently been said that this answer of Mr. Carey to the stripling Washington produced the independence of the United States, and laid the foundation of the future fame of one of the best of heroes and the best of men—our immortal Washington—as it was more than probable that, had he obtained possession of the large fortune which it was thought Miss Carey would carry to the alter with her, he would have passed the remainder of his life an inglorious ease. It was after the date of the day that this lady, many years after she became the wife of Edward Ambler, happened to be in Williamsburg when General Washington passed through that city at the head of the American army, crowned with never-fading laurels and adorned by his countrymen. Having distinguished her amongst the crowd, Washington waved toward her a military salute, whereupon she is said to have fainted. But this wants confirmation, for her whole life tended to show that she never for a moment regretted the choice she had made. It may be added, as a curious fact, that the lady General Washington afterward married resembled Miss Carey as much as one twin-sister ever did another.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Cincinnati Hotel Charges.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

As the press has given currency to the report that the hotels of this city intend to increase their rates during the meeting of the convention, I desire to say, most positively, that there is no foundation for such a statement. I hold a contract, properly executed and signed by all the leading hotels of the city, agreeing to do all that can be done to accommodate the large number of visitors who will be in the city, and at regular rates, which range from two to four dollars per day, according to class of hotel; and I am glad to say that the hotel proprietors would not, if they could, advance rates during the meeting of the convention. They realize fully the importance of giving satisfaction, and having their guests go away with the feeling that they have received the best accommodations possible under the circumstances, it being anticipated that there will be a larger attendance here than at any political convention ever held in the United States.

Arrangements for the transportation of delegates to and from the convention are not yet complete, but due notice will be given as soon as a definite agreement has been made with the different railroad officials. Very respectfully,

W. B. SHATTUC,
Corresponding Secretary, and Chairman Committee on Entertainment.

CINCINNATI, February 28, 1876.

The new mill of the Glasgow Iron Company is fast approaching completion, and will be ready to go into operation in about two weeks. The machinery for this mill was made at the Scott Foundry, in this city, and is said to be finely finished.—*Reading, Pa., Times.*

The Early Stages of Disease.

Those conditions of the body in which its functions are performed with healthful activity, but sluggishly and irregularly, are in fact the early stages of disease. They are, however, almost invariably the result of local or general weakness, which can only be permanently overcome by an efficient tonic. There is no medical fact more clearly established than that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are admirably adapted to infuse vigor into the debilitated system, and to restore regularity to its interrupted functions. As weakness and irregularity are sure to develop into disease, the Bitters, by overcoming them, are the means of averting far more serious evils. Debility most frequently manifests itself in the organs of digestion and evacuation, two important offices, whose vigorous performance is secured by the Bitters, which also rectify weakness or irregularity of the bladder and kidneys, and fortify the system against malaria.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

NEW GOODS,
FOR
Gent's Spring Wear,
JUST ARRIVED AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 Wylie Avenue.

J. H. BUCHLON,
Merchant Tailor.
No. 54 SIXTH STREET,
Imports direct the FINEST GOODS, and can therefore sell lower than any other first-class house in the city.

MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWER PRICES.

EDUCATIONAL.

Allegheny Commercial School,
In Girard Bank Building, Allegheny,
W. W. McCLELLAND, Principal
And Teacher of Penmanship.
PROF. S. S. FYFFE, of the Pittsburgh High School, Teacher of BOOKKEEPING and COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
EVENING CLASSES 7 TO 9 P. M.
AFTERNOON CLASSES, 2 TO 4 P. M.
TEACHERS' CLASS 10 to 12 A. M. SATURDAYS.
Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship. TrThs

DUFF'S COLLEGE,
NO. 49 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The oldest and most reliable institution for obtaining a Mercantile Education.
For circulars call on or address
S P. DUFF & SONS.

Drawing.
Instruction in MECHANICAL and FREEHAND DRAWING, MATHEMATICS and NATURAL SCIENCES, by WM. H. STEEKEUWITZ, Civil Engineer, No. 10 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. Apply, Central Board of Education, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or Catholic Institute, 169 Wood street, or office.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL!
We take pleasure in informing our patrons that we have removed to our NEW WAREHOUSE,
NO. 125 LIBERTY STREET,
Two doors below our old location. We have in stock a full assortment of
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS,
Of the crop of 1875, and will fill large or small orders on our usual favorable terms. Our stock of
Farming and Garden Implements
Cannot be surpassed, and we offer them at prices as low as they can be furnished by any other house offering equally fine articles. In addition to the above we have added
FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,
And feel confident we can supply what has long been needed, viz: A FIRST CLASS FARM WAGON, at prices to suit the times. Thanking our friends for their liberal patronage in the past, we hope to merit the same in our new location.
SAMUEL HARE & SON.

REMOVAL.
The Citizens' Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to No. 96 FOURTH AVENUE (English's Block), between Wood and Smithfield streets.
W. G. JOHNSTON, President.
WALTER MORRIS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS:

PROPOSALS FOR IRON
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILL., January 29, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED to furnish, delivered at this Arsenal, the following:
50,000 lbs. of 12-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
83,000 lbs. of 7-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
165,000 lbs. of 4-inch Wrought Iron I Beams.
20,000 lbs. of Iron 2½-inch X ⅝-inch to 2½-inch x 3-inch.
50,000 lbs. of Round Iron from ⅝-inch to 2½-inch diameter.
38,000 lbs. of Flat and Square Bar Iron, various sizes.
The name or place of manufacture of the Iron must be stated. The Iron to be of the best American Iron and test, and will be required to possess the stiffness and strength indicated in the published charts of the manufacturer.
The Flat and Round Iron is required to be of best quality, highly refined iron; to give an ultimate tensile strength of not less than 50,000 pounds per square inch, and to bear a tensile strain of 24,000 pounds per square inch without permanent set. Iron will be thoroughly tested as above, and by bending, etc.
Bids for any other than the high grade of Iron required will not be considered.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Iron," and will be opened at 10 A. M., MARCH 10, 1876.
The right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory is reserved.
For full bill of Iron, specifications for quality and other information, apply to the undersigned.
D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance.

Proposals for Building a Dam on the Great Kanawha River, W. Va
U. S. ENGINEERS' OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, MD., February 12, 1876.
PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING A DAM on the Great Kanawha river, West Va., near Ile au Jaune, will be received until 12 M. March 6, 1876, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications and all needful information can be had on application at the office.
W. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

Improvement of the Monongahela River.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 82 West Third street,
CINCINNATI, O., February 17, 1876.
SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until noon on the 20TH DAY OF MARCH, 1876, for the construction of a Movable Dam, and for the reconstruction of a Masonry Lock at Hoard's Rocks, on the Monongahela river, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 42 miles below Morgantown.
The approximate quantity of masonry 5,000 cubic yards. Work to be finished by the 15th of November, 1876. Stone already quarried.
Specifications and printed forms for proposals will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
Requests for proposals should be indorsed on the envelope, "Official Business."
WM. E. MERRILL,
Major Engineers.

Notice to Railroad Contractors.
WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, MARTIN'S FERRY, O.,
FEBRUARY 22, 1876.
THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY invite Proposals, until MARCH 20, 1876 (either separately or combined), for the Construction and Equipment of a line of road between Martin's Ferry and Sandusky, Ohio, or for parts thereof, also, for Railway Materials.
Particulars furnished on application.
JOEL WOOD, President.

LEGAL.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. In Bankruptcy.
This is to give notice that on the 21 day of March, A. D. 1876, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. SHOUP, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. The first meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 120 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 29th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1876.

IN THE MATTER OF THE VOLUNTARY assignment of the estate of JOHN G. T. TAIT, of Verona, in Allegheny County, Pa., No. 1, No. 457 June Term, 1875.
And now, February 12, 1876, first and partial account of D. T. Watson, Assignee of the firm of Hart, Caughey & Co., and William R. Hart and C. P. Caughey, presented in open Court, and thereupon the same is allowed, and ordered to be confirmed, and the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the same by publication in the Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, for the next three days, and Evening Telegraph, for the next three weeks. And, unless cause be shown on or before March 8, A. D. 1876, exceptions be filed thereto, the same will be confirmed absolutely.
By the Court,
B. F. KENNEDY,
Attest: Prothonotary.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.
THE
PRESBYTERIAN JOURNAL,
$1 50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR POSTAGE.
ALFRED NEVIN, D. D., LL. D., } Editors.
REV. J. FORD SUTTON, }
The cheapest and most religious papers is published in unexceptionable style, on a sheet 26 by 37½ inches. It does no one the injustice to accept support. No *specimens* are found in its pages. It excludes all *Medical* and other unworthy advertisements. Only dry discussions. No effort is spared to make it a *pure*, safe, attractive and instructive journal for
THE FAMILY.
While it is a Denominational paper, it embraces in its outlook all the branches of the Christian Profession. Its articles are varied, pointed, lively and earnest. The INTERNATIONAL LESSONS, prepared expressly for this JOURNAL by one of its Editors, are said by leading Sunday school men in all parts of the country to be THE VERY BEST EXTANT, and WORTH THE PRICE OF THE PAPER. These, with other marked features, render it a most desirable paper for Sunday School Workers. It is just such a paper as suits the times, both in
TERMS AND TONE.
The marked ability and ripe experience which the Senior Editor, Rev. Dr. NEVIN, brings with him to the editorial chair, are sufficient guaranty that the paper will be abreast with the demands of
THE AGE IN FRESHNESS AND FORCE.
Specimen copies forwarded (free of charge) on application. Address
Rev. J. FORD SUTTON,
Proprietor and Publisher,
Rooms 22 and 23 Press Building,
Philadelphia.

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place an exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, o Room 2, 16 Sixth street Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

BRY GOODS.

1876.
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING AND OPENING SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS IN ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS GOODS!
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS!
Latest Spring Styles in
Hats and Bonnets,
Domestic Goods, &c.
At 8c, good styles Fast Colored Calicos.
At 6¼c, best makes
Shirting and Dress Calico.
At 8c, special bargains in
Yard Wide Chintz,
In short lengths. At 6¼c, good Bleached Muslin. At 10c, Lonsdale Muslin. At 10c,
Fruit-of-the-Loom.
At 12½c, Wamsutta Shirting Muslin. At 12½c, 3-4 Pillow Case Muslin. We also offer equally good bargains in
Ticking, Bed Checks,
Cheviots, Canton Flannels, Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, &c., &c. Special bargains in
New Irish Linens,
Twilled and Bleached Cresh, Bed Quilts.
Horse Blankets, &c., &c.
Carpet Chain at manufacturers' prices.
FOR MARCH, IS NOW OUT AND READY.
Extra inducements in
Cashmeres Laced Scarfs,
With fringed and lace ends, at great bargains; and we are daily opening all the very newest and latest novelties in
Cashmere Lace Goods,
Cashmere Nets, Crepe Ruchings, Cashmere Lace Neckties, Bows, &c., &c. A beautiful new line of
Black Silk Fringes,
All prices. Yak Laces, Guipure Lace, &c., at special low prices. Fringed T. dies, all sizes.
Crochet and Lace T

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 3, 1876.

With the exception of a newly announced failure in the iron manufacturing interest, there was no remarkable event during the day in business circles. The supply of money held by lenders is overabundant and rates for first-class commercial paper are easy; but the policy of caution was, if possible, intensified by the event of the day, and it required a very undoubted reputation for financial soundness in order to bring the requests of borrowers successfully past the scrutiny of discount boards. Eastern exchange continued moderately abundant at par, while the local market for stocks and securities was as eventless as usual, with the exception of sales in Philadelphia of Allegheny Valley Railroad income sevens at 58@58½, an advance over last figures, and of Pittsburgh water loan sevens at 111¾. The following stocks and bonds were sold last evening at the stock and real estate salesrooms of of Thos. F. Stewart, 65 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street:

Diamond National Bank	$103 25
German National Bank	155 50
National Bank of Commerce	139 25
People's Insurance Company	95 50
One $1,000 bond Turtle Creek Division Connellsville Railroad	88 50
Ewalt Street Bridge Company	39 50

—The suspension of the old and well-known iron firm of C. Zug & Co., while not entirely unexpected to a few of the well-informed in banking circles, was a surprise to the general public, as that firm had long had a high reputation for stability and solvency. Particulars of the matter are not fully given, but it is understood that the liabilities are nearly $600,000. It is also said that the assets are sufficient to meet the claims. An evening paper states that arrangements have been made for an extension, which statement will, we hope, be substantiated.

—We learn from Philadelphia that the money market is as plethoric there, if not more se, than elsewhere. The *Ledger* says: "We do not remember to have ever known a time when money was so much in excess of the demand as it is now. There is very little paper making from legitimate business operations, and of that little but a small proportion finds its way to the street or into bank for discounting. The inquiry all around is for paper, and, what is unusual, the bill brokers are almost daily visitors at the large corporations for their paper, and are so accommodating that they are willing to take it in almost any amounts, at very low rates, and at long or short time; and, what is even more singular, the companies have little paper to offer. The banks, as well as the bankers, all want paper—something out of which they may earn dividends. It is probable that the railway companies will be flush in cash for the remainder of the year, but their normal condition is that of borrowing, and they will be likely to return to it before the end of the year. Their paper will ere long be hunting the money lenders, thus turning the tables as they now stand."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 3, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	123½	123½				
5-20's, 1865	119¾	119¾				
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	119¾				
5-20's, 1867, regist'd	121	121				
5-20's, 1867, coupon	121¾	121¾				
5-20's, 1868	118	118				
10-40's, coupons	119¾	119				
Currency 6's	122	122				
New 5 per cents	118¾	118¾				
Western Union Tel	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
Quicksilver	26	26				
Pacific Mail	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Panama	132	132		132	132	132
Adams Express	59	59		59	59	59
Wells-Fargo Express	87	87		87		
American Express	57½	57½		57½		
United States Express	62	62		62		
New York Central	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
Erie	17¼	17¼	17¾	18	18¼	18¼
Michigan Central	61¼					61¼
Michigan Southern	62¼		62¾		63	63¼
Illinois Central	102¾				102¾	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86				86	
Chicago & Northwest	42¾	42¾	42¾	43	43¾	43¾
Do. preferred				63¾	64¼	64¼
Rock Island	110¾					110¾
St. Paul common	42¾	43	42¾		43¾	43¾
Do. preferred	79¾	79¾	79¾		80	80
Wabash, common	3¾				3¾	3¾
Fort Wayne	102¾				102¾	
Ohio and Mississippi	21¼	20¾	20¾	21	21¼	21¼
Union Pacific	66¾					66¾
Harlem	140¾				141¾	141¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	18				18¼	18¼
Atlantic & Pac. p. fd.	43					43
Iron Mountain	24				24¼	24¼
C. C. & I. C.	4¾				4¾	4¾
Missouri Pacific	12					12
South Carolinas, 1st	5					5
South Carolinas, 2d	5					5
Missouri 6's	103¼					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			57½
Reading			50½
United Co.'s of N. J	144	144½	144
Oil Creek			14¾
Lehigh Valley	62¾	62¾	
Allegheny Valley	99		
Central Transportation	48		
Empire Transportation	52		
P., C. & St. L. m. b.			83¾

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The utmost steadiness prevails in commercial and financial circles. The failure of Allen, Keith & Co. and the embarrassments in which one or two other parties are involved have made more conspicuous than ever before the superior condition of Western finances. The number of failures which have taken place in the East and in Europe is much greater relatively and absolutely than in the West. The West and Northwest are and have been in superb condition. Certain localities have been depressed by failure of local crops, grasshopper devastations or local overtrading, but on the average crops have been good, prices remunerative and trade well sustained. Under these circumstances it has been impossible for the wholesale trade of this city to fall behind. It is not going beyond the fact to state that the commercial credits of this city are on a sounder basis than those of any other city of the first-class in the country.

—The Maryland Court of Appeals has just affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Howard county in the case of Wm. A. Boyd of Baltimore, against the Third National Bank. This suit originated upon the failure of the bank to deliver the bonds of the United States and other bonds to the amount of $26,500, which had been deposited with the bank, under receipt, as general collateral. The bank was robbed in August, 1872, and lost over $100,000, among which were the bonds of Mr. Boyd. The bank contended that it had used as much care in keeping Mr. Boyd's securities as it did of its own, and therefore was not liable. The case was first tried in May, 1873, and the jury failed to agree. On second trial, in September, 1874, judgment was rendered in favor of Boyd. The bank appealed, and now the case has again been decided in his favor by that tribunal, The premium and interest on the bonds amount to over $20,000.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Money 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $223,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $618,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Sterling dull at 485¾@486.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 114¾ to 115, closing at 114¾. Carrying rates 3@4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet. Stocks opened irregular and in the main higher. After second call there was a fractional decline. At close the market was strong and active, with advances from the lowest point of the day ranging from ¼ to ¾ per cent., the latter Lake Shore. The features of the day were the last mentioned stock, St. Paul and Northwestern. The strength manifested by Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central and Erie was attributed to an amicable adjustment of matters between the trunk lines by their representatives yesterday. The St. Paul earnings for February, complete, show a gain of $104,000 over the same month last year. Transactions 245,000 shares, of which 53,000 were Pacific Mail, 14,000 Western Union, 20,000 Northwestern, 4,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 74,000 Lake Shore and 4,000 Ohio and Mississippi. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	83¾	Toledo & Wabash	3¾
Pacific Mail	25¾	Do. preferred	9¼
Adams Express	108	Fort Wayne	102½
Wells-Fargo Ex	88	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	62	Do. preferred	19
U. S. Express	72¼	Chicago & Alton	101¾
New York Central	97¾	Do. preferred	120
Erie	18¼	Ohio & Mississippi	21¼
Do. preferred	32	Indiana Central	13
Harlem	140½	Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97½
Hannibal & St. Joe	18¼	Hannibal & St. Joe 1882	75
Do. preferred	30	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Atlantic & P. Tel	19½	Union Pacific	66¾
Illinois Central	102¾	Union Pacific stock	65¾
Clev. & Pitts	86	Central Pac bonds	95¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	64¾	Panama grants	132½
N. J. Central	107	Mariposa	4¾
Lake Shore	110¾	Do. preferred	7¾
St. Paul	43¾	Panama	132
Do. preferred	79¾	Missouri Pacific	12

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	123½	New 5's	119
5-20's, 1865	118	10-40's, registered	118½
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	10-40's coupons	119
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	122
5-20's, 1868	123½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6's	103½
Virginia, old	39		

LONDON, March 3, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £8,000. Consols for money 94 1-16; for account 94 1-16. United States bonds—New 5's, 106¾; 5-20's, 1865, 106; 1867, 107¾; 10-40's, 106¾. Railroad securities—Erie 15¾; preferred 31.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 66 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—United States bonds—New 5's 102.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Gold 114¾. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 556¼@557.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, March 3, 1876.

The market as a general thing continues dull; of course there are always exceptions. Dealers are disposed to purchase sparingly—merely to meet their current wants, being inclined to wait and take the chances of the market. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note. Produce is coming in more freely. As soon as the country roads dry up we may look for an increase in trade.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,520	Cheese, lbs	40
Corn, bush	120	Wheat, bush	1,089
Barley, bush	75	Rye, bush	545
Oats, bush	2,550	Butter, pkgs	61
Seeds, lbs	28	Bacon, pcs	1,000
Hay, bales	20	Potatoes, bush	1,415

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The receipts continue fair with a moderate supply in the market. The principal portion of the wheat that arrives is consigned to the mills. The current rates are as follows: We quote Michigan white $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 36; Northwestern red $1 28@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do 90c@$1 10, as to quality; a little has been done in spring wheat, No. 1 rating at $1 38@1 53. Corn is displaying somewhat greater activity, while unchanged in value. We quote new shelled at 45@50c for good yellow; prime Kansas do 50@55c; new car 48@50c for yellow; 47@48c for high mixed; 45@47c for low mixed; 45@47c for mixed. Oats were rather quiet with receipts increasing. The market is quotably unchanged and steady. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white at 42@44c. Barley is rather stagnant and decidedly lower; Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 for No. 1; choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 85@90c. Rye continues quiet and steady at 85@88c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—The demand was fair and sales were regular, principally to the trade. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 3 white wheat $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 75@7 75; fancy St. Louis $6 25@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red winter wheat flour is active at $5 00@6 25; Graham flour $5 50@5 75; self raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $4 25 ₱ dozen packages; $8 50 per barrel; corn meal $3 00 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—We have to report a dull market. The supply exceeds the demand, and hence stocks in first hands are accumulating. Holders would like to realize. We quote upland prairie $9 00@$10 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $16 00@17 00; No. 2 $14 00@15 00. Sales of loose hay from wagons $17 00@21 00 per ton.

FEED—There is a dull and depressed feeling at unchanged figures. We quote nominally: Bran $14 00@15 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $16 00@18 00; middlings and chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Are in fair supply. Goo l sound lots are in steady demand; common grades are dull; prices very uncertain. We quote choice $4 00@4 50 per bbl, mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, with a fair supply on the market. We note sales in a regular way at 70@75c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The demand continues fair and prices are steady. We quote prime white navy from first hands $1 10@1 20 per bushel; in jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate and sales were limited. We quote at 30@33c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market is very dull and trade is quite slow, the season for business in this line being nearly over. We quote prices easy at $2 00@2 25 per cwt.

BUTTER—There was a firm one so far as relates to choice roll butter, whilst for common and medium grades the reverse was the situation. We quoted June 15 to choice 25@28c; extra 31@32c; good 29@25c; fair to medium 12@15c per ₱.

CIDER—The demand is quite sluggish, the market is dull and prices are rather lower. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—The market is strong under the influence of a scarcity of stock. Prices are firm at $12 00@14 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—There is a steady trade at former quotations. Receipts are unimportant and the stock is light. We quote as follows: New York factory 13½@15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per ₱.

DRIED FRUITS—Dealers report a dull market, sales being restricted. We quote common to choice apples at 9@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves, 13@15c; peeled 20@22c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 22@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The cold weather has increased the business of the market very materially. We hear of sales of fair in first hands at 18c from store, that being the ruling figures.

HOPS—There is some improvement in the market for hops although it still continues very quiet. The tone is stronger and some business has been done at better prices. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c per ₱; mediums 15@16c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—Is dull and nominally at 25@28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following prices: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 90@95c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—We have to report a continued dull market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel, store sales were made at the usual advance.

POULTRY—There was a fair businessat rather firmer prices. We quote dressed chickens at 14@15c per ₱; turkeys 10@11c; geese nominally @10c; live chickens by the coop 50@90c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one and prices were easy. We quote clover seed at $6 50@7 00; timothy $2 65@2 70 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 2) at 25c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

The firmness noted before noted continues, with a further advance in sugar-cured meats, pork and lard. This is not unexpected to those who have watched our reports. Holders of round lots are well placed as to the situation. The Western markets are firm, with the advantage on the side of holders who will no doubt realize a good use of the same. The rates up to evening were as follows:

HAMS—Remain at steady to firm former quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 5½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 5¾c; clear sides 7½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and firm at unchanged figures. We quote sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders—Trim and fancy are in good demand, ranging quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $9 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 13½c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 14½c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15c ₱ ₱; refined lard in tierces 14½c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 14½c ₱ ₱; in buckets 15½c ₱ ₱; in 2 ₱ caddies 16½c ₱ ₱; in 5-₱ caddies 16¾c ₱ ₱; in 10-₱ pails 16½c ₱ ₱; in 5-₱ pails 16c ₱ ₱; in 6-₱ pail 16½c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at easy prices. We quote extra winter strained at $1 06 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 65@66c; No. 1 61@63c.

HAM SALSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $23 25 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

DRESSED HOGS—Are firm and continue very light; and prices are firmer at 9@9¾c per ₱.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9½@9¾c per ₱; country do 9@9½c per ₱.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c per ₱; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. Prices, however, are without important change. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 60; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 11½@12c ₱ ₱; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c. ₱ ₱. Currants 9c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 50c; do Ivica 18c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 12c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Mascoroni 15@16c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Cocoanuts $7 00 per hundred. Oranges $4 00 per box.

Groceries.

Trade continues steady for the leading lines of groceries, and values are quotably unchanged, as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10 c
Choice Rio	23 c	Standard B	9¾c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C	9¼c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9¼@9¾c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	9 @9¼c
Java	32 c	Franklin, B	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12 c
Rio, in papers	24@27 c	Crushed	11¼c
21 grades do	24½c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24½@26c	Granulated	11 c
Java, in papers	33½c	Good fair N. O	8 c
Java, in bulk	33 c	Fully do	8¼c
Teas.		Prime do	8¾c
Young Hyson	45c@$1 00	Choice fair do	9 c
Gunpowder	50@1 10	White clarified	10 c
Imperial	50c@ 90	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Japan	40c@ 85	Strp ch. N. O	60@65c
Oolong	32c@ 80	Syrups	50c
Fancy	1 00	Gold	50c
Souchong	35c@ 75	*Syrups.*	
Starch.	₱ lb	Ex. white drips	70c
Pearl	4¼@4½c	Sugar drips	60c
Silver gloss	6½c	Lower grades	35@50c
Corn	10¼c	*Spices.*	
Rice.		Cloves	55 c
Choice Carl's	7¼@8 c	Allspice	17 c
Patna	7 @8 c	Cassia	32@35 c
Rangoon	6 c	Nutmegs	110 c
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Pepper	19@20 c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, ₱ box	4 25
Bi-carb, in 10-₱ pkgs	5¼c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Bi-carb, in ₱ papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Crudes.		St. Patrick do	6 75
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	5 25
Stearine	13½c	German mott'd 50's	6 75
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	4 25

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun rolls—extra	60@63c	Six Twist	43@50c
Black Navy	50@56c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Twists	53@56c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	50@55c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	62@70c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	53@56c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Twis	53@56c	Ohio seed wrap	15@22c
Virginia Cav	53@56c	Ohio seed filler	9@13c
Double Thick	60@63c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	60@75c	wrapper	60@70c
Virginia Solace	60@65c	Conn. filler	12@18c
Black Quarters	53@56c	Havana wrap's	1 25@2 50
Rough & Ready	65@70c	Havana fillers	90c@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a. seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dried	35@40c	Connecticut	@ 30
Scotch Snuff	45@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	50@65c	Havana	60@150

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 ₱ Bartlett pears $3 00
2 ₱ Bartlett pears 2 90
2 ₱ Damson plums 2 50
2 ₱ pineapple 2 00
2 ₱ quinces 2 00
2 ₱ blackberries 2 00
2 ₱ white cherries 2 75
2 ₱ red cherries 2 00
2 ₱ gooseberries 1 50
2 ₱ green gages 3 00
2 ₱ egg plums 2 00
2 ₱ damson plums 2 50
2 ₱ peaches 2 00
2 ₱ peaches 2 25
3 ₱ pie peaches 1 60
2 ₱ tomatoes 1 65

FISH—A steady trade at reduced prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

Per bbl.		Per bbl.	
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$34 00	Labrador herring, split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, ht bbls	3 75
No. 1 shore do	26 00	Smok'd bloat'n, bx	1 75
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large George's cod fish, ₱ ₱	6¼c
No. 1 bay do	19 00	Medium do	6 c
Ex. No. 2 do	17 00	Boneless codfish	7 c
No. 2 do	16 00	Halibut do	14½c
Large No. 3 do	11 50	Whitefish	9 @10c
Whitefish	9 75	Scaled herring, do	50 c
California salmon, ht bbls	9 50	Holland do ₱ keg	1 40

Petroleum.

March 3—The market opened firm at the following figures: United and Conduit at 93¾ bid, $2 00¾ asked. Soon after opening it advanced to $2 06¾ bid and $2 00¾ asked. At these figures it continued moderately active without incident until about 12 o'clock, in the afternoon, when it advanced to $2 07¾ bid. Union rated from 1¾@2¼c below United and Conduit. Jamison was strong at $2 22½@2 25, but with moderate transactions as to quantity. Throughout the day there seemed to be more disposition to buy than sell, and while bids for some large lots are reported we hear of no large offerings from any sources. Sales reached 45,000 barrels.

REVISED—Market quiet and prices nominal at 10¾@10¾c free on cars. At New York refined was a trifle stronger; demand more active with sales at 18½c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore standard white is still held at 16c; sales, however, were restricted.

OIL BARRELS—Market dull and prices nominal; city made $1 15@1 20; country $1 05.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 3.—The *Courier* says: Fnt little business was transacted at the exchange, and matters were almost at a standstill. United ranged from $2 05@$2 07¾, and closed at $2 06¾; Conduit and Union closed at $2 05 bid; outside lines $1 92½ bid; Upper road $2 10¾@2 17½, and shipment $2 17½@2 20. The total sales were 23,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, March 3.—The *Derrick* says: United, spot, opened at $2 05¾@2 06¾, and remained at about these figures throughout the day, a few sales being effected at both prices. During the afternoon no sales were made, but at the close $2 05 was bid and $2 05¾ asked for United; shipment $2 18@2 20. Total sales and shipments 22,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 3, closing 2.—There is a trifle stronger market with a little better inquiry, without leading to much business. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½@8¾c and 11¾@12c in shipping order; refined 14½c; cases 18½@19¼c; naptha 10c for city. At Baltimore refined rules at 16c; at Philadelphia 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Market quiet; standard white 16c; crude 8¾c; cases 18c.

PARKERS, March 3.—Market steady: United $2 05¾ bid, $2 06¾ asked; Union $2 01¾ bid, $2 02¾ asked; shipment $2 17½ bid, $2 18¾ asked.

TITUSVILLE March 3.—Market dull and neglected at $2 17½.

ROUSSEVILLE, March 3.—Market quiet and firm at $2 17½.

TIDIOUTA, March 3.—Market quiet; held at $2 20@2 21½.

OIL CITY, March 3.—Market opens very quiet; no transactions; $2 06¾ bid for United at wells; $2 06¾ asked; immediate shipment $2 17½@2 20.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—Petroleum firm; crude 8¼@8½c; refinery, Wanamaker 15¾@16c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Petroleum quiet; crude in barrels 11½c; refined 13¾@14c.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Petroleum firm and unchanged; standard white, 110 degrees test, 13¾c; prime white State test 12¾c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	March 1, 1876. Bbls.
Lockhart & F.	Carson & Curtin, Phila	247
Livingston Bros.	J. H. Levan, Lancaster	52
Livingston Bros.	S. H Levan, Lancaster	52
Total		351
Lockhart & F.	Carson & Curtin, Phila	March 2, 1876. 48
J. T Stockdale	John S Davis, Phila	192

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	March 2, 1876. Bbls.
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	643
J Do Bushnell	Standard Oil Co	729
B S Duncan	Eagle Oil Works	303
Total		1,185

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co	779
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co	171
Total		950

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Markets.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 4, 1876.

The sales of raw iron since our last show a decided improvement in volume. Rates current last week were fully maintained and the tone of the market is evidently better. Consumers are in the market, and negotiations are pending which will doubtless result in increased sales before long.

Of course it is expected that the mills will continue in operation. The early future of the market will mainly depend on this result. Just now the prospects are not encouraging for either a large or profitable spring trade. It is, however, yet too soon to judge with certainty in regard to what the volume of trade may be a month h nce, and for the present let it suffice to hope for the best.

Several lots of Bessemer metal are reported as changing hands, the terms of which were not made public. The rates for future delivery at the furnace range from $24 00@25 00, four months, according to quality.

The rates for Western grey forge range from $22 00@23 00 per ton, four months, the latter figure for extra red short. We quote common to choice apples at 9@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves, 13@15c; peeled 20@22c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 22@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

EGGS—The cold weather has increased the business of the market very materially. We hear of sales of fair in first hands at 18c from store, that being the ruling figures.

HOPS—There is some improvement in the market for hops although it still continues very quiet. The tone is stronger and some business has been done at better prices. We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c per ₱; mediums 15@16c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply exceeds the demand. We quote nominally at $4 00@4 25 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—Is dull and nominally at 25@28c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 30c ₱ ₱.

MINCE MEAT—The season is about over. Prices are very unsettled.

NUTS—Dealers are purchasing moderately at the following prices: Pea nuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6@6½c, according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at $1 25@1 50 ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 90@95c ₱ bushel; hazel nuts $3 50@4 00 per bushel.

POTATOES—We have to report a continued dull market, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We hear of sales from first hands at 30@35c ₱ bushel, store sales were made at the usual advance.

POULTRY—There was a fair businessat rather firmer prices. We quote dressed chickens at 14@15c per ₱; turkeys 10@11c; geese nominally @10c; live chickens by the coop 50@90c per pair.

SEEDS—The market was not a very active one and prices were easy. We quote clover seed at $6 50@7 00; timothy $2 65@2 70 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make No. 2) at 25c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

ELEVATOR—W J Meek, 2 cars rye; Marshall, Kennedy & Co, 3 cars wheat; M Meek, 1 car wheat.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

A J Tindle, 1 car lumber; Gus Kaufman, 1 bale leather; J W Jenkins, 16 pails tobacco; P Duff & Son, 20 bdls paper; B Hummerick & Son, 1 car lumber; H J & M Lang, 1 do do; Geo Watkins, 1 do do; Atlas Iron Works, 1 box hardware; McIntosh, H & Co, 1 do; D Carter, 2 cases shoes; Weiland & Wagner, 25 boxes 1 cheese; H Pitcairn, 7 cars railroad ties; Wilbert & W, 2 bbl bbls butter; G Wise & Co, 2 bxs hats, 1 do do, 1 bundle rows; J H Lippincott & Co, 20 cases canned goods; E M Kane, 1 case wine; S Boyd & Co, 10 crates ware; Hills, 2 cases hats, 2 bxs o steel; Henry Douter & Son, 11 bdl cnrs; H Gerwig, 1 bdl t wire; Hill, Wyeth & Co, 1 car lumber; Davis, C & Co, 100 cases t ware; W C Armor & Co, 2 bxs hats; Mitchell, Mc & Co, 1 car to paper; Co-op Store, 7 casks c ware; C S Massey, 1 bbl copper; Gallinger & Co, 1 do; Fleming & Sons, 1 bbl do; C Horstman, 1 do; Jones & Bro, 1 lot rags, paper and iron; W W Jackett, 2 do do; Wood & Co, W J Rush, 2 cases do; Carter Bros & Co, 5 bxs pipes; Blanchard, B & Co, 5 bbls meal; Head, C & Co, 4 do bacon; Mc-Bee Bros, 1 do p lute; Wilbert & W, 1 do eggs; J M Walker, 16 pcs chim ney; J Taggart, 16 baskets cabbage; Negley & McC, 225 sacks oats; Head, C & Co, 2 bbls eggs; Voigt, M & Co, 8 do, 2 bxs butter; Head, C & Co, 9 bbls apples.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Louis Schmidt, 20 hlf-bbls beer; Jas Brunning, 16 do do, 20 kegs do; H Price & Son, 2 doz baskets wine; Hoole & J Landis, 7 hhds l do, 3 bas do do; Penna Lead Co, 187 pigs lead; J C Lappe, 24 green hides; Jas H Lon & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx do, 3 tubs butter, 2 bxs do, 2 bbls beans; Wilbert & Wallace, 6 tubs butter; W Frances & Son, 3 bbls cranberries; Reynolds Bros, 20 boxes coffee; H Bra, 4 bbls d pcls, 3 do apples; Schomaker & Co, 10 tcs hams; Houck, McGuire & Co, 365 bbls flour; G T Barker, 60 do h wine; F Koher, 1 car staves; Wm Garlidh, 13 sks potatoes; Geo Bigler, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter; Means, Sweeny & Co, 1 bbl tallow; T Kaiser & Co, 15 bbls whisky; J L Dunseath, 10 tcs hams; Weller Bros, 5 bbls whisky; P Beckert, 2 coils rope, 2 bbls edge; Herzog & Co, 6 hf-butts tobacco; J W Taylor, 20 pkgs do; R W Jenkinson, 20 do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J W Drape & Co, 42 bdls chairs; Jas Callery & Co, 100 extracts; Seibert & Derg, 1 car lumber; Cavitt & Pollock, 7 c oil bbls; Charles Magina, 1 bx crackers; T C Jenkins, 5 bbls, 2 do bx; H W Bultham, 3 bxs do; Hostetter & Co, 1 bx duth, 1 bbl eggs; J Gribbin; 1

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 25, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 3, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 439	16	48	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
2 P. M..	30 376	34	32	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
9 P. M..	30 440	29	59	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Mean barometer....30.431 Highest thermom....35
Mean thermom.....27 Lowest thermom....15

Gold! Gold!
GOLD SOAP.
Retailed at six cents.

For Prothonotary.

In another column will be found the card of Mr. R. R. Coursin, of McKeesport, who announces himself as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. Mr. Coursin has always been identified with the party, and has labored earnestly for its success in times past. He has many friends, and will make an energetic fight for the nomination.

A Young Lady Missing.

Some time in January last Miss Kate Criss, a young lady who had been residing for a considerable period in the family of Rev. Dr. Hayes, at Little Washington, left there to visit relatives in Marion county, West Virginia. She left the train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at a small station near Fairmount, where she obtained a horse with which she intended to reach her destination. It seems, however, that her relatives had heard nothing of her up to a few days ago and they are much distressed at her disappearance. It is the horse returned to its owner either the day of the hiring or the following day, bearing evidence of having been in deep water, it is feared that Miss Criss may have been swept from the saddle and drowned while fording a swollen stream.

Fire in a Drug Store.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon shortly before two o'clock was caused by the discovery of a blaze in the cellar of Byers' drug store, at Penn avenue and Sixth street. Prompt response was made by the Fire Department, and by earnest and judicious work the flames were extinguished before they had gained any considerable headway. Several hundred dollars' worth of goods were either damaged or destroyed. The origin of the fire is not definitely known; but there seems no doubt that it caught in the cellar. A large quantity of oil was stored a very short distance from where the flames were discovered. Had the fire communicated to it a destructive conflagration would most likely have been the consequence.

Thieving in Allegheny.

The money drawer in the grocery of Joseph Craig, on South Diamond street, was robbed of its contents, about three dollars, night before last.

In the same night a copper lightning rod, forty feet in length, was stolen from the house of Mr. Wm. Robsall, on Chestnut street.

About seven o'clock Thursday evening a lady, who resides on Boyle street, was assaulted on that thoroughfare. She was seized and an attempt to rob her was made, but promptly frustrated by a passer-by, a merchant, who came upon the scene, and the lady, who was within a few feet of her door, escaped. It is reported that chloroform was used.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning a trump named Thomas Erwin, was arrested after having advanced a distance, for taking a few hats from the delivery wagon of Wm. Semple. The individual was somewhat under the influence of liquor at the time, and as Mr. Semple did not desire to prosecute, having recovered his property, the Mayor sent him five days to jail.

Allegheny Relief Society.

The following is the report of the above society for February, 1876:

Our report of this month's distribution must come from the Treasurer's books, and is necessarily incomplete. All donations received have been appropriated, and will be noticed in our annual report. The bills show a distribution as follows: 6,230 bushels coal, 5,220 barrels flour, eighty-three pounds coffee, fifteen and three-fourth pounds tea, ninety-nine pounds sugar, seventy and a half pounds rice, thirty-six pounds starch, 1,000 pounds oat meal, ten pounds crackers, three pounds barley, fourteen pounds hominy, forty-two and a half gallons molasses, one quart salt, two heads cabbage, one mackerel, five codfish, half peck onions, one quart dried apples, seven bushels beans, 306 loaves bread, 407 yards flannel, 402½ yards prints, 197¼ yards muslin, sixty yards jean, 12 sheets, forty-five and a half yards Canton flannel, one yard drilling, one skirt.

Our funds are not sufficient to meet the month's expenses, lacking about $300, and the distress is still so great that it was with great reluctance that the order was given by the President to buy no more dry goods, and to be very sparing in dispensing other things until more money can be raised.

The report then alludes to the tableaux to be given at Library Hall on the 9th inst.

The donations were as follows: Mrs. Hays, five second-hand garments, two yards of chintz, one comfort, 81 and a half yards of muslin, one-half pound of tea; Mrs. Cole, fourteen and a half yards of jean, seven yards of cloth; Mrs. Suysam, ten partly worn garments; Messrs. Gilmore & Co., 300 loaves of bread; Mr. McFadden, fifty-five pounds flour and coal orders; Mr. Walker, two boxes soap; Mr. Eaton, a large number of hats, and from Messrs. Lovett & Speeney, 117 pigeons. Donations may be handed to Mr. John Dean, Allegheny; Miss Herron, Union avenue; Mr. Wm. F. Dilworth, 50 Stockton avenue; Mrs. R. S. Hays, 6 Stockton avenue, or to any of the Managers.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson, is still on trial. The witnesses who testified were Joseph H. Finch, an experienced distiller, Thomas Hopkins, John Lapp and James Allen.

The following business in bankruptcy was transacted:

Wm. Smith & Son, bankrupts, this city. On petition order made granting bankrupts leave to prosecute creditors.

A. J. Devore, bankrupt, city. Order made for a hearing on the 13th inst.

John Stevenson & Sons, bankrupts, this city. On petition, order made to show cause why the same should not be adjudged bankrupts.

A. A. Devore, bankrupt, city; order made for a creditors' meeting on the 22 inst.

John Thome *et al.* filed a petition in bankruptcy against James Berry, of Canonsburg.

Collins Bros., bankrupts, Titusville. Register Rogers ordered to return testimony taken before him in this case.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The argument list is still before this court.

A hearing was had in the *quo warranto* case of the Common vs. Wm. A. J. Wall, Justice of the Peace in Wilkins township. We have already published the particulars of the case.

The court granted a judgment of ouster from the office.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted to bring J. Young from jail into court, and investigate the manner in which he had been committed. He was jailed by Alderman Casehy, under a judgment of a fine of $10 and $7 70 costs for alleged cruelty to animals.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing and White.

In the case of W. A. Campbell vs. the Castle Shannon Railway Company, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,922 80.

A verdict was rendered in the case of Wm. Andrews vs. George Warren in favor of the plaintiff. The case was a feigned issue to determine the ownership of property.

In the case of Jacob Fisher and wife vs. the Commissioners of Brownsville avenue to recover damages to property, a compulsory nonsuit was entered against plaintiff.

John Marr vs. James Harrower, an action to recover damages for false arrest. Verdict for plaintiff for $150.

Fannie W. Glesenkamp filed a petition by her next friend for divorce from her husband, John A. Glesenkamp. A subpœna was awarded.

Sophia Johnson by her next friend filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, William Johnson. Subpœna awarded.

A motion was made for a new trial in the case of April 15 vs. The Citizens' Passenger Railway Company vs. the case of the Manufacturers' Gas Company vs. Dunsmuth, was heard, argued, and abandoned. A juror [illegible] an action on a [illegible] ewing. [illegible]man Berghart; an [illegible]gent abandoned. A juror [illegible] the case continued, the plaintiff being allowed to amend the record.

CITY ROADS.

Regular Meeting of the Road Committee.

The Road Committee held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. MacConnell in the chair.

The pay rolls for February were approved as follows: First district, $529 57; Second, $198 48; Third, $583 12; special pay roll for stone and stone breaking $839 67.

Commissioners were instructed to pay the following rates of wages: Two horses and wagon per day, 4½ horses and cart and boy to drive, $2 50 per day; cart with man to drive, $2 75; laborer, $1 25 per day; foremen, $1 75 per day.

The appropriation of the committee was divided as follows: First district, $6,000; Second, $6,000, and Third, $7,000.

The Commissioner of the Second district was authorized to employ a laborer at a cost not exceeding $800.

A sub-committee was appointed to visit and ask the Finance Committee to increase the appropriation $10,000.

Adjourned.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

A Wagon Smashed by a Train of Cars, and a Young Man Falls From a Window.

An accident occurred about eleven o'clock yesterday at the Penn avenue railroad crossing, below Tenth and Eleventh streets, which, aside from the immediate consequences, nearly caused the termination of a human life. A man driving a horse attached to a butcher wagon attempted to cross the track when the train was being backed over the street. The horse reached the other side of the track in safety, but the wagon was reduced to a wreck. Two hogs which were in the wagon were hurled some distance by the violence of the shock.

The clerks in the Fort Wayne Railway freight office opened the windows to look out, when a young man named Robert Cooper, a resident of Sewickley, who was leaning out of the third story, lost his balance and was precipitated headlong to the pavement below. In his descent he turned a complete somersault and struck upon feet first. Those who witnessed the accident, rushed toward the young man, expecting to find him a corpse, but to their surprise he was alive and conscious. He was carried into the office and a physician summoned. It was found that both ankles had been fractured, and is feared he has sustained internal injuries. His narrow escape from instant death, considering the hight from which he fell, seems almost miraculous.

In the afternoon young Cooper was taken to his home, in Sewickley. A further examination showed that one of his legs was fractured in three places, his spine injured and his head badly cut in several places. He is attended by *Drs.* Todd and McClelland.

Gold! Gold!
GOLD SOAP.
Retailed at six cents.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The South Side Petition in Relation to Water Works Interest Tax, &c., &c.

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The following action was taken on petitions and other papers: Petition of viewers for toes on Thirty-third street sewer and Faas vs. city, referred to Councils for vouchers; petition of Gustave Hagan for refunding erroneously assessed business tax, recommended affirmatively, provided affidavit is made that the statement is correct, and petition of James Brazar for refunding of business tax, reduced $20.

A resolution was passed in Select Council by P. M. Carr, setting forth that the South Side is excluded from the benefits of the new water works and providing that the Finance Committee exonerate the South Side wards from the tax shown on water works interest tax, was taken up.

Mr. Littell moved that the petition be granted when the fact set forth therein is proven.

After some discussion the motion was put and lost, and the resolution was laid over.

The bond of Superintendent James Atkinson, of the water works, was approved.

A number of other petitions were laid over, and after business of minor importance the Committee adjourned.

THE OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

A Manner of Joint Action Proposed.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Under the signature at the foot of this letter, I reviewed the first citizens' meeting on this subject. Allow me briefly to review the second citizens' meeting, for the purpose of proposing a plan of proceeding which ought to meet the views of all concerned.

This second citizens' meeting, held on the 24th of February, was called by certain parties interested in improving the Ohio river by what is known as the dam, lock and Chanoine wicket plan, but the call did not specify this, and was apparently a call to those favorable to improving the river by whatever plan was found to be best. Note, this call was therefore deceptive, and did not deserve to succeed.

The callers of this meeting had prepared a printed paper to be sent round for signatures, headed by five preambles, asking Congress to appropriate money for a certain plan of improving the river, namely, the Chanoine wicket plan, which had now become called the Merrill plan. These preambles contained false statements as to facts, and imputations of dishonorable motives to the coal men, and were altogether in bad taste and calculated to create opposition rather than conciliation. Note, this paper, owing to the unexpected result of the meeting, was not presented, but would have disgraced the meeting had it been presented and passed.

Joseph Dilworth was elected Chairman and acted impartially throughout. At John F. Dravo's request, the meeting consented to hear a plan of improvement which purported to effect the object desired. This paper was read by Mr. Frank P. Case, the author first stating the plan was already in the hands of the Secretary of War for examination. After the reading of it, Mr. Dravo said that the plan was novel, original, and one that he would meet the views of all parties if feasible; whereupon a resolution was offered, that the Secretary of War be respectfully requested to cause an examination of the plan to be made and reported upon, before expending money on plans previously offered which were objectionable to the coal men. Mr. Isaac Jones proposed to refer it to a committee of twenty-five. What would have been the use of such action as this, was already before the Secretary of War and the United States Board of Engineers? However, Mr. Jones' motion was not pressed. Mr. David M. Stewart moved the striking out of the second clause of the resolution. Did Mr. Stewart want to proceed to spend money in damming, improving and obstructing the river, in opposition to the coal men, and regardless of their interests, when their leader, Mr. Dravo, had stated that the plan proposed, if feasible, would have the assistance of the coal men, who wanted the Ohio river improved without being obstructed? Mr. Stewart persisted in pressing his amendment to a vote, and deserved the defeat he received. The original resolution then passed. Next, Richard C. Gray moved to adjourn, and it is a pity the adjournment did not take place, for up to this time nothing objectionable had occurred: but the coal men, seeing they had a controlling majority, got the chairman to believe that Capt. Gray withdrew his motion to adjourn, (Capt. Gray did not withdraw his motion to adjourn), ostensibly to run copies of allowing the other side to speak, but really to introduce a speech, read by Col. Schoonmaker, and preceded by five preambles, in imitation of the paper mentioned in the first part of this letter, and in opposition to it, containing like it, false statements as to facts, and imputations of dishonorable motives, and in last clause, calculated to create opposition rather than conciliation. It was passed, and was a disgrace to the meeting. Ridicule is not argument. Yours truly, RUSSELL ROBB. Both parties were now on the same low level.

Now for a joint action. The Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce have up to this time held aloof. They have kindly lent their rooms for meetings on this subject; now let us ask them to lend us their judgment on the subject. Let them be respectfully requested to mediate between the opposing parties. The purpose to point a committee (not unmanageable in number) to inform the public, merchants, manufacturers and traders; a part coal and river men; a part oil and lumber men. The coal men will not object to such a committee so appointed for such purpose. For I have ascertained it was the opinion of several of their prominent men to work for such a committee at the first so-called citizens' meeting, if Mr. Brunot had not forced them into a vote on his resolution. Then lumbermen ought to be represented on such a committee, even though, being at a distance and few in number, they have not yet urged publicly their claims. Let the committee meet one day each week, until their business is finished; let them hear all evidence offered; examine and cross-examine witnesses; and report their proceedings with a full recommendation, if they can arrive at it, or with a majority and minority report, if they cannot; to be finally published in pamphlet form and distributed free.

The subject matter is the weightest that has ever presented itself for solution to the citizens of our Western country, and ought to be treated by us, citizens of Western Pennsylvania, to whom it is first presented for solution, in a dignified manner, and not in the partizan spirit exhibited at the two last so-called citizens' meetings. Let the preparing of the report, for whatever length necessary, so that when published it may merit the respect, if it does not command the assent of all political parties, when the required appropriation of money is asked for at Washington.

A LOOKER ON.

THE CATHOLICS.

Rumored Dissatisfaction Among the Clergy Regard to the Division of the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

Rumors are current that many of the clergy of Pittsburgh Diocese are dissatisfied at the manner of the division thereof. The grounds or their complaints are said to be, that the congregations heavily burdened with debt are all placed in one diocese, while the other is composed of those which are comparatively free from debt, and that the wealthy order of Sisters of Mercy is so divided that their principal possessions will be in one diocese, while the mother house will be in another. Upwards of forty priests of the diocese united in a protest to Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who, with a select council, had the authority to make the division boundaries, but the petition of the protestants only resulted in a slight modification of the principal plan.

The diocesan institutions are the St. Paul's Orphan Asylum and St. Michael's Theological Seminary, of this city. Each of these institutions is said to be also heavily in debt, which, of course, must be assumed by the old diocese. If the proposed boundaries are not changed, Bishop Domenec, two years ago, issued an order dividing the parishes of Sisters of Mercy into separate "Mother Houses" with a Superior for each. This was objected to on the part of the Sisters on the ground that it would weaken their institutions, they having a Convent and Female Seminaries at Latro e, Westmoreland county, and at Loretto, Cambria county. Their objections took the form of an appeal to Rome, and the authorities there sustained the Sisters in their position and overruled the Bishop. The division is consequently disturbed in that case, as they argue that their institutions will now be under the surveillance of two Bishops and that the object aimed at in the order which was overruled, will be really successful.

Bishop Domenec issued a pastoral on the 16th of January, and the bulls and other papers appointing Father Tuigg, of Altoona, Bishop of Pittsburgh, were received from Rome on the eighty-eighth day following and forwarded to the Archbishop. Bishop Domenec desired to resign to suit his wishes, and the new slight changes they have been made accordingly. He is to take charge of Allentown, the German church on Liberty street, Allegheny, and his diocese will include Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Bedford counties, while the remaining western counties will remain with the old diocese. The most remarkable feature in the division is that Lawrence county is tacked on the Pittsburgh diocese, as well as those counties which are in the old. The number of churches represented to be in the old diocese is two hundred and the Catholic population is estimated at one hundred thousand. The Cathedral congregation in this city is said to be in debt to an amount greater than any three congregations in the United States. Since its organization it has never been out of debt, and with great confidence in Providence in addition, they have found it difficult to meet even the interest of the debt on the congregation.

The appointments by the Bishops have not yet been authoritatively announced, but it is understood that Father Hickey and Father Hollinger, of Troy Hill, Allegheny, will be vicar general and chancellor for Bishop Tuigg; Father Hackett, of Cambria county, and Father Wall, of St. Michael's Seminary, will hold similar positions under Bishop Tuigg.

THE LOCAL OPTION REPEAL.

The Constitutionality of the Act to be Tested—The Law Library Association to Prosecute the Case.

The Law Library Association of Allegheny county are not satisfied with the decision of Judge Sterrett, under the fifth section of the act of April 15, 1874, in effect the repealing of any according from cases arising in Pittsburgh or Allegheny should be paid into the treasury of such city. The section reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of any Court, Mayor, Alderman or Justice of the Peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, to award said fine or penalty, as well as the proceeds of all forfeited bonds to the city or county, as the case may be."

Previous to the passage of the above act, (which is the Local Option Repeal act,) half of these fines were paid into a fund for the support of the Law Library, and the decision of Judge Sterrett cuts off this revenue. At a recent meeting of the Association, which was attended by the leading members of the bar of the county, the matter was fully discussed and the conclusion reached that the Local Option Repeal bill was manifestly unconstitutional, and that proceedings should be instituted to have the question settled in Court. It is claimed that the law is unconstitutional, for the reason that its title does not clearly express the scope and object of the act, and that while it repeals the Local Option law, it also makes provisions for regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, a separate and distinct matter. It is understood that next week the Library Committee, in conjunction with the County Solicitor, will move that the order to strike from the record the order made in accordance with this law, that the liquor fines be paid into the treasury of the city in which the offense was committed. The grounds on which the motion is based are that the act is unconstitutional because it is a special law; that the clause referring to the disposition of the fines is unconstitutional, because the Constitution provides that all fines imposed by the court shall be paid into the County treasury; and third, that the meaning of this clause is not sufficiently clear The profession have pointed out that quite a large amount of money which each year go into the County Treasury and the fund of the Law Library on one hand, or the Treasuries on the other. In the meantime the fines that have been paid [illegible] convicted liquor dealers, are in the hands of the Sheriff, and will remain their until this question is decided.

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THE CASE OF FLEMM.

A Sworn Statement from the Mother of Miss Palling.

Mrs. Anna Maria Schmidt, mother of Miss Palling, the girl who was killed, according to the finding of a jury, by Joseph Flemm, has published a sworn statement in reply to that made by Flemm a short time ago, from which we take the following:

"It is not true that at the first meeting of Mr. Flemm and my daughter Amelia, after her recovery, "that upon leaving that time Amelia invited me (Mr. Flemm) to come back; I (Mr. Flemm) remarked that I didn't know whether it was right or not for me (Mr. Flemm) to accept the invitation, as it appeared that the young man whom I (Mr. Flemm) had seen there seemed much attached to her; I (Mr. Flemm) also said that it might hurt his feelings after all he had done for her; if I (Mr. Flemm) did return at all, I (Mr. Flemm) said it would be simply as a friend; she said that while she was thankful for what the young man had done for her, she didn't care anything for him, as he seemed a sort of moke, and hadn't any life in him,' etc. In fact such language would not be expected from young people at their first meeting, and would certainly indicate an extreme degree of *coquetterie* on the part of Mr. Flemm. It is true that no flattering favor received any attentions at the hands of Mr. Flemm, and never encouraged him, while she was thankful for what the young man had done for her, she didn't care anything for him, as he seemed a sort of moke, and hadn't any life in him,' etc. In fact such language would not be expected from young people at their first meeting, and would certainly indicate an extreme degree of *coquetterie* on the part of Mr. Flemm. It is true that no flattering favor received any attentions at the hands of Mr. Flemm, and never encouraged him, while she was thankful for what the young man had done for her, she engaged to be married to the young man who Mr. Flemm alludes to as having visited her during her sickness. All the attention ever paid to Mr. Flemm was simply that employed to retain him as a customer for the goods he sold remember that we made our living from taking in washing, and did not want to lose his patronage.

"Mr. Flemm in his statement says: 'I pulled out my revolver with the intention of pulling the cartridges out of it; I took out my knife to extract the cartridges, but the blade was so sharp I cut myself, so I threw out three of the cartridges right; I then asked Amelia to bring me a table knife or something that was more dull on the edge.' I say to you by this fire in the front room while she was out; when Amelia returned with the knife she had with her a sort of bone handle, she handed me the knife with which I extracted the balls from the revolver; I took one ball in my hand, which was a seven shooter, it being so small a weapon, and put them in Miss Palling's left hand; after that she asked me to look at the revolver, she turned the chamber around, how many times I do not know,' says Mr. Flemm, has been particular to state the details of this sad affair, thinking, doubtless, that if he could give such a particular description of his actions, he could introduce into it escapable circumstances; but the way he has sought to account for this matter will fail to convince any reasonable mind. It is well known that no knife-blade is too sharp to draw cartridges from a revolver, and that the idea of getting a dull or blunt knife to get out cartridges is absurd. Any one will find it will soon discover. Mr. Flemm says that he took six cartridges out, and that he did not know that there was one other cartridge in the revolver, and that Miss Palling turned the chamber around, extending from the instrument he uses more than once, and yet they fail to discover the other cartridges, although a person acquainted with revolvers would have noticed it instantly. Mr. Flemm says that he placed the six cartridges in Miss Palling's left hand, and after that does not account for them coming into his possession, while during this statement he makes it appear he must have had possession of them, and had they been there would likely have been found by those who attended the post. The public will recollect that they were taken from his possession at the time he was arrested, and it is not my intention to say one word in regard to facts in which he contradicts me. I have only sought to show by *independent* facts in Flemm's statement, and to contradict one or two assertions he has made apparently false in his statement, for he has not sought to prove from afte discovered testimony that he did the killing of his malice aforethought. Although Mr. Flemm has given the purpose for which he made his statement was unquestionably to influence public mind and mitigate the severity of sentence."

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINE

The Best and Cheapest Gas Light in the Country—A Perfect Self-Operating Apparatus.

We yesterday witnessed, at the office of Messrs. Grazier & Deeds Brothers, 112 Smithfield street, second floor, a practical test of the Deeds Automatic Gas Machine, and found the invention one of the most perfect yet designed for the illumination of private dwellings, public buildings, halls, opera houses, stores, churches, and all places where brilliant light is required. The apparatus has been thoroughly tested, and is now in constant use in the Opera House at Youngstown, Ohio, where the proprietor has not only a brilliant and every way satisfactory light, but has effected a saving in the cost of gas (on sixty-eight burners), of fifty-five hundred and sixty dollars per year. The brothers, William S., George H., and James A. Deeds, are the patentees, and, being practical mechanics, they have combined all the principles of a perfect working apparatus. The many advantages over every other gas machine yet invented, one of the most important of which consists in the fact that it is the only automatic gas machine in the United States. Mr. John Grazier, one of our best known and most enterprising business men, is agent, and co-partnership with the patentees, and the company has commenced the manufacture of machines, and are now prepared to take orders for their erection in all parts of the country. The automatic machine is operated by water power, and works in the most perfect and satisfactory manner, giving the purest white flame that can be produced. These machines are comparatively inexpensive, and are of a capacity to supply any number of lights desired. The manufacturer in cities where coal gas is furnished at the lowest price, finds no difficulty in realizing in the use of these machines; but where gas is high in price, and more especially where there are no gas works, the saving in expense must prove invaluable wherever good light is required. A more brilliant, and at the same time a softer and more pleasant light has been produced for illuminating purposes, and the great essential element of economy in the quality of the light alone should be sufficient to bring the apparatus into general use. The firm have also a large machine constructed upon the same principle, and most admirably adapted as a private residence, where it can be attended to by a child of ten years of age, and are low in price. They are also the agents for the Celebrated Wire Gauze, but little attention—not a tenth of the time and trouble necessary to clean, fill and fix up the old lamps is required by this device, and no annoyance whatever from smoking, smelling, or anything of an unpleasant and unwholesome odors. Indeed, his seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of gas machines, and it will be a wonder if it does not meet general favor. The gas is free from deleterious or explosive properties, and is consequently perfectly safe. An additional feature of invention consists in its universal application, and as its attachment to the present gas fixtures is simple, rapid, the proprietors are prepared to dispose of State and county rights at such figures as will leave a large margin of profit to the parties who buy to invest. For further information call upon or address John Grazier, superintendent, 112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIGIOUS NOTES

REV. E. H. PULLMAN, of New York, will preach to-morrow morning and evening in the Universalist Church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue.

THE meeting of the W. C. T. U., held in the Alliance rooms, Sabbath afternoon at three o'clock, will be addressed by Miss L. A. Starr, subject: "The Curse."

REV. B. F. WOODBERN, pastor of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, Allegheny, will preach his sixth anniversary sermon to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, at 10 o'clock.

REV. J. S. WRIGHTSON has accepted a unanimous call to the Penn Avenue Baptist church, East End. He enters on his new field of labor the first Sabbath in April.

REV. G. A. MOFFAT, of the Nineteenth street Baptist Church, South Side, preaches to-morrow morning on "Christ Among the Dead," and in the evening on "Kissing."

"THE Captivity of Job Turned," will be the subject of Rev. Mr. Hemphill's discourse in Wylie avenue, to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and at night a sermon to young people.

REV. G. H. HUMPHREY, of the South Side, will preach to-morrow morning on "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism," and in the evening on "Christian Union and Its Hindrances."

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, Rev. W. P. Turner, pastor. The Sunday school of this church will hold a missionary meeting to-morrow afternoon. F. H. Laufman, Esq., will deliver an address.

A GOSPEL temperance meeting under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Alliance will be held in the Alliance rooms on Sunday evening, beginning at 7:30. All are cordially invited.

AT Grace Presbyterian Church, Arthur street, Rev. J. G. Mitchell will preach at 10:30 A. M. and Rev. Wm. Hamilton at 7 P. M. Subject: "The Transformings of Life." Strangers are welcome.

THE Fifth avenue street M. E. Church, South Side, will give a free entertainment in that church to-morrow evening, commencing at seven o'clock. Rev. Mr. Hemphill will preside at the selection of the music, and the readings are to be of the best. A rare treat may be expected.

T. J. GILLESPIE, Esq., will lead the seventh session of the Pittsburgh (Union) Sunday School Normal Class, on Tuesday evening next, in the Smithfield street M. E. Church. Subject: "The mounds in Egypt and Symbols." The religious public are cordially invited, and will find the exercises at once profitable and entertaining.

REV. R. W. PEARSON, D.D., was advertised to preach in Brooklyn at Hanson Place Church, to-morrow, but is prevented by family sickness, and will preach and baptize at Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, to-morrow evening. Rev. J. C. Burkhart, D.D., of Indiana, will preach in the morning, and the Lord's Supper will be observed.

TALMAGE'S LEROY SENOUR will preach his second sermon to young people, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue, at 10½ A. M. to-morrow. This congregation has largely increased within the past two months, and is still rapidly filling up, reflecting much credit to the energy and capacity of the pastor.

AT the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Wylie and Kirkpatrick streets, the Rev. Louis Paine will hold a service for attesting the fact of receiving baptism, as have served the required probation, and at the same time discourse from "The Perseverence of the Saints Keeping." The Rev. Mr. Paine will preach on "Nature and Effect of Alcoholic Drinks."

THE Missionary Anniversary of Liberty Street M. E. Church will take place to-morrow. At 10½ A. M., Rev. W. Pitt Turner, A. M., will deliver a sermon to the congregation. In the afternoon the Sunday school anniversary will be held, Mr. W. J. Jackson, Superintendent, presiding. Addresses by S. Osmundsen, Esq., addresses by Rev. Dr. I. N. Baird and the pastor, Rev. T. T. Miller. Singing under direction of Mr. M. W. McCutcheon; Mrs. Amos Hundro, organist. At night a general meeting will be held. Mr. James F. Kincaid, presiding; brief addresses by Messrs. J. B. Hubley, S. Omohundro, W. J. Jackson and W. H. Kincaid.

Allegheny Committees.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. Three hundred of the Bowell patent street lamps were ordered, the glass globes to cost not less than six pounds each.

The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose met also. The contract for shoeing the horses of the Fire Department was awarded at $4 80 per four shoes. It was resolved to recommend the patent fire plug, a sample of which has been on trial at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets.

Sunday Reading.

From Gildenfenney & Co., No. 67 Fifth avenue, a bundle of the choicest reading matter reaches this office, made up of the last magazines and the illustrated, story and other papers. Their shelves and counters are loaded with the best of the new books and other publications. Their stock of plain and fancy stationery, notions, pocket-books, albums, games, stereoscopes and views, gold pens and pencils, etc., is very large, and their prices are as low as consistent with a safe and honest business.

A MRS. ANDREWS, of River avenue, Allegheny, has been imposing upon the charity of the Ladies' Relief Society. She has a child, apparently a cripple through dropsy, or some serious disease. But recent investigation has resulted in the discovery that the sick baby (which was lashed about in a wagon continually) is a base fraud. R. D. McGonnigle will make an information against the woman for vagrancy.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Regular Meeting Last Evening—The Fifth Avenue and Wood Street Repaving Ordinances, &c., &c.

A regular monthly meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening, Mr. Thomson in the chair.

THE PAY ROLLS.

The pay rolls for February were approved as follows:

First district	$ 458 03
Second district	660 48
Third district	398 04
Fifth district	319 37
Sixth district	477 48
Seventh district	199 82
Board of Viewers	478 00
Engineers	810 41
Total	$4,037 63

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

When the ordinance for the repaving of Wood street and Fifth avenue came up Mr. Weldon moved to amend by inserting the words "with square Belgian block." Considerable discussion followed when the amendment to the ordinance was carried and the ordinance as amended by Councils as recommended the ordinances will allow the committee to specify any kind of pavement except cobble stone.

PROPOSED SPECIMEN BRICK ROADWAY.

A communication was received from Mr. Robert Coward, who offered to lay a specimen brick roadway on such street as the committee may designate, at his own expense, as an experiment, and a resolution was passed directing the commissioner of the Second district to instruct him where to lay the pavement.

CONTRACTS.

The contract for grading and paving of Gardner alley, from Forty-fourth street to Forty-fifth street, was let to R. Ellis at sixteen cents per half cents per yard for grading and sixty-nine cents per lineal foot.

The letting of the contract for constructing a sewer on Main street, South Side, was postponed, inasmuch as the Board of Viewers had reported that they had not found sufficient property on which to assess the costs.

The following bills were ordered to be paid:

Resolutions were adopted ordering the construction of crossings at Thirty-third and Penn avenue and at Sycamore and Washington road.

A sub-committee was appointed to divide the appropriation among the different districts.

A petition of citizens of the Twenty-seventh ward, for improvement of streets in said ward was referred to a sub-committee.

The petition of citizens of the Twenty-fifth ward, asking relief from the defective draining on Carson street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth streets, as made by the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, was referred to a sub-committee for investigation.

A petition for the extension of Miller's street from Colwell to Reed, was referred to the City Engineer.

A resolution was recommended to Councils affirmatively directing the satisfaction of a lien against Mary Wood, from the contractor grading Shingiss street.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioners of the several districts to employ a foreman for any gang of laborers less than five in number, was brought up and occasioned considerable discussion. It was finally laid on the table.

Erie is to have another newspaper, to be called the *Independent*.

During February, 211 building permits were issued in Philadelphia.

There is in Bethlehem a hand fire engine, built in London in 1692.

A ten-years old girl is in the Berks county jail, charged with incendiarism.

John Ramsey, Burgess of Greenville, Mercer county, weighs 350 pounds.

A new Presbyterian church edifice is contemplated in Karns City, Butler county.

There were twenty-nine deaths in Reading during the week ending with the 29th ult.

W. H. Varner, of Layette township, Juniata county, has killed fifteen foxes this season.

Dr. Thomas Fletcher Oakes, of Titusville, died on the 29 ult., aged fifty-seven years.

The Lock Haven *Republican* has entered upon its thirty-eighth volume. It is a good paper.

Peter Herdic contemplates the erection of one hundred additional houses in Williamsport.

Berks county dances are enlivened by the biting off of noses and the "chawing" off of fingers.

The Sheriff of Northampton county is under bail for trial on a charge of extortion and exacting illegal fees.

J. W. Crippen, of Potter county, aged seventeen years, weighs 218 pounds, and is six feet three inches tall.

Altoona has not paid her bill for gas furnished for street lamps, and the gas company threaten to shut off the supply.

The Lutheran and Baptist congregations of Huntingdon both intend building new churches during the coming summer.

Mrs. Daniel Althouse, of Bern township Berks county, was found dead in her bed on the 27th ult. She was eighty-five years old.

The citizens of Bedford county are making the necessary preparation for securing a full cabinet of minerals to display at the Centennial.

W. T. E. Webb, Esq., for twenty-five years a justice of the peace in Waynesburg, died in that place on Sunday, the 27th ult., aged sixty-two years.

One hundred and eighty new granges were formed in this State during the month of January. Who says the Grange movement is dead?

Mr. David Russell, of Cherry township, Butler county, died at his residence on Saturday, February 26th, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years.

Thomas Wasser, aged fifty-four, hung himself at Shenango station on the 26th ult. Temporary insanity, caused by financial embarrassments, is the cause.

A knife is being made at the Beaver Falls cutlery for the Centennial. It will be nine feet long, and upon it will be pictures of William Penn and Governor Hartranft.

Mrs. Maria Hall and Miss Sarah R. Hall, her daughter, were severely burned by the explosion of a lamp, at Norristown, on the 29th ult. The elder lady is not expected to survive her injuries.

The Rev. T. W. Davidson, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal church in Altoona, it is said, will within a short time sever his connection therewith, and remove to Philadelphia, where he will take charge of St. Timothy's church.

Rev. A. Yelser, aged about thirty-five years, pastor of the English Lutheran Church at Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county, died in Philadelphia on the 29th ult., of cancer in the stomach. For years he had been suffering about seven months.

An individual who several years ago was known all over the United States as one of the most promising base ball players living, has, for the past few days been peddling onions about the streets of Williamsport for a living, and is apparently unnoticed and unknown.

A three year old child of Mary Fodders, West Chester, got possession of a can of coal oil, on Saturday last, and poured some upon the stove, which set fire to the child's clothes and she was so badly burned that she died next day. Mrs. F. lost another child last fall by giving it some poisonous liquid in mistake for medicine.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Mrs. Margaret Cummings, a widow, died in Summit township, in this county, on the 25th ult., only lacking eight months of being a centenarian, her age being ninety-nine years and four months. She was a native of